REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,299.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander Morey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th September 1875, at 4 p.m.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Negapatam	28
,, Carwar	18	,, Pondicherry	29
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras ...Oct.	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Musulipatam	2
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Cochin	22	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Alleppey	22	,, False Point	6
,, Tuticorin	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	8
,, Colombo	25		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 p.m.

	Sept. 1875.		Oct. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSREH	6
,, Kurrachee	19	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Gwader	21	,, Fao	6
,, Jask	23	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	26	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	17
,, Fao	30	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Mahomerah	30	Arrives BOMBAY	25
,, Busreh.....Arrive Oct.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th September 1875, at 2 p.m. calling at Veraval Pore Bunder and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

The Regular Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	SEPT.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.
				OCT.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	17th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,621 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3 MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY near small Portuguese Church in Gaiwadee by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Keira Vwsa & Co., and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Baloo Arjoon Naick and Wittul Baloo Naick.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public auction on FRIDAY the 17th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises.

All that message tenement or dwelling house and premises standing built on the Fuzandaree ground of Ballajee Raghoonath and Soodkia Babajee situate in an Oart called Kudvadee near small Portuguese Church which is in Gaiwadee outside the Fort of Bombay fronting towards East in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 16 and which said ground is contained by admeasurement 36 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Anundrao Chintoba, on the west by the house of Bhawoo Moojee Soorwa, on the north by the house of Dewjee Baloo Mutul and on the south by the Oart of the Honourable Mr. Narayen Wasoodewjee and formerly in the occupation of Baloo Arjoon Naick and tenants and now in the occupation of Baloo Arjoon and tenants.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time the property is knocked down to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the rooms of the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 13th September, 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GOLA LANE IN FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M. on the premises, by order and consent of Dorabjee Hormusjee Butteewalla, interested in the said property and Cursetjee Hormusjee Butteewalla who is guardian of Dinbaee Sorabjee Moteewalla and Ruttonbaee Sorabjee Mooteewalla the parties interested in the said property along with the said Dorabjee Hormusjee Butteewalla as owners :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the south side of Gola Lane within the fort wall of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 466; and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 124 2/3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows; on or towards the east by the house of Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy Moogana, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Cursetjee Lungrana, on or towards the north by the said Gola Lane, and or towards the south by a passage between this house and the house of Hormusjee Cowasjee, and the said premises are now in the occupation of Framjee Ruttonjee Mistree and other tenants.

P. S.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings 8 by 45
10 cases colored prints of various patterns.
3 ,, check Doris.
5 ,, T. red Cambrics, 45 and 50 inches.
1 ,, very superior De La Rue's Playing Cards.

An invoice of John Gosnell and Co.'s superior perfumery, consisting of assorted perfumes, aromatic, eau de cologne, lavender and florida water, toilet and violet vinegar, smelling salt, marking ink, gold-n oil, assorted pomade, cosmatics, brilliantine, hair dye, cream of mulberry leaves, milk of rose, cold cream, cherry tooth paste, shaving cream, violet powder, assorted soap, &c.

100 Dozen Bass's Beer in Pints and Imperial Pints.

1 Set best Plated Lily Pattern Spoons and Forks in mahogany case.

AT 2 P. M. PRECISELY.

1 strong double seated Brougham.
2 Poneys.

HANDSOME CHINA GARDEN SEATS AND STANDS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M.

70 Pairs handsome China garden seats.
30 ,, ,, ,, stands.
in small convenient lots.

NOTICE.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

For Sale the Bungalow known as "Dr. Dallas's Bungalow." situate on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, with the Stables, Coachhouse, garden and compound, yielding at present a monthly rent of Rs. 200.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, No. 3, Fort, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large bungalow standing thereon, with out-houses, stables and cookroom, &c., containing by admeasurement 4,142 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 31, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded on the East partly by the property of F. D. Sassoon, Esq., and partly by a private Road, on the North by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., on the West by a Public Road leading to Mount Pleasant Road, and on the South by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq., at present in the occupation of Roger B. Sedgwick, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Fort.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER MACHINERY AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Camateepoora in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street near the Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the beginning of October next, the whole of the machinery, plants, &c., of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street near the Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a handsome light lounger, made to order, a serviceable chesnut horse, &c., at Nepean Sea Road.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, tonga, horse, &c., the property of Major Boyd, the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner and dessert service best plateware, such as cruetstand, ice pitchers, tea-set, a set of salt cellar in morocco case, a handsome set of dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, tables, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished furniture such as a set, of dining table in 4 pieces, side-board, handsome French polished dining-room chairs, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs conversation and half back couches, rich carpet, a first-rate sewing machine by "Wheeler and Wilson." whatnots, China gilt and ebony round tables, a lady's handsome Devenport, camp cots, French polished dressing and washing tables, toilette glasses, handsome clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, a mahogany writing table with drawers, child's English iron cots, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light tonga, made to order, with a powerful chesnut horse and harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ness," a Stylish English built Dogcart by James Macnee, a handsome 4 wheeled Dogcart with moveable hood, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fast-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a serviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Harry John, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 11th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE fine full-powered steamer TRINACRIA," Capt Hutcheson, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 6th Oct. This steamer has superior 1st Class and exceptionally good 2nd Class accommodation, with a large and airy saloon, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. The Trinacria may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home, and presents a favourable opportunity for intending Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300.
TO SUEZ	,, 300	,, 200.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September 1875.

NOTICE.—The CLUB of WESTERN INDIA BALL is FIXED for FRIDAY, the 17th September 1875.

FRED. SPRING, Captain, R.A.,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 10th September 1875.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain F. H. SEGRAVE, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to communicate with the Committee of Adjustment within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

WM. THOS. BOWEN, Colonel,
President.

Ahmedabad, 10th September 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, to consider the question raised in a letter addressed to the Clerk of the Corporation by JOHN MACFARLANE Esq., in respect of an error which is alleged to have taken place in the proceedings of the First General Meeting of the Corporation for the election of Members for the Town Council.

By Order of the Chairman,

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th September 1875.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held this day :—

"That the Special Resolution appointing Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 29th July 1874, and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 17th August 1874, be and is hereby cancelled."

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rs. 500 per mensem, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company.

ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ,
i. e. DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,

WAREHOUSE AT GIRGAUM FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HANDSOME Chandeliers either for Gas or Candles, Kerosine Oil Lamps, Table Lamps, Hanging Argand Lamps, China and Japanese Vases, Glass and Crockery Ware, Silver Cutch Work, Tea Sets, &c., Sets of Double and Single English Harness, in fact requisites of every description for Household purposes.

Also for sale, REAL MOCHA COFFEE, just received.

Just received, a large consignment of very handsome CRETONNE on Satin Cloth to cover Furniture.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting, well-matched Grey Arab Carriage HORSES, quiet in harness, height above 14-2, age 7 off, price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case	Rs. 16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—	
Slender, No. 13 1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs. 4 8
,, 14 ,, ,, ,,	4 0
,, 17 ,, ,, ,,	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 ⅞ in ,, ,,	2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets	5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS BEEN RECEIVED,

Price, per case, Ten Shillings and Sixpence,

At 1s. 9d. per Rupee = Rs. 6.

FOR CASH ONLY.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE to STAFF CORPS WANTED by CAPTAIN of LINE REGIMENT going Home next year. "A. B.," care Postmaster, Murree, Punjab.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

BOUCICAULT'S MODERN SOCIETY DRAMA,

"LED ASTRAY,"

IN WHICH THE WELL-KNOWN FAVORITE

Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS

WILL MAKE HER FIRST APPEARANCE.

TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER.

SOCIETY DRAMA OF

"TRUE AS STEEL."

WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

"LED ASTRAY."

THURSDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

THE NEW MAGDALENE,

In which MADAME LA BARONNE DE SERS will make her first appearance as GRACE ROSEBERRY, and Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS as MERCY MERRICK.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery and Pit	,, 2

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where Dress Circle and Stall Seats may be secured.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. Special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families VISITING MATHERAN during the PATETI HOLIDAYS.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

CAVITE CIGARS

AND

CHEROOTS,

THE FINEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON,

Rs. 65 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,

MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,

THE INDIAN HAVANNAH *PAR EXCELLENCE*,

Rs. 24 per 1,000.

DINDIGULS,

Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

A SPECIAL LOT, WELL MATURED.

INDIANAS,

PARTICULARLY CHOICE AND MELLOW,

Rs. 22 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

AND

CIGARS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED

TOBACCO,

and in SUPERB condition.

COCONADAS.

LEISURE HOURS.

DOLLY VARDENS.

BURMAHS.

TOBACCO.

CUT GOLDEN LEAF AND HONEY DEW MIXTURE,

Put up in 1 lb. Tins,

Rs. 3-4 per Tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

AIR BED, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS.

AIR PILLOWS.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 13 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 6-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7 8

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 24 inches long, Rs. 9.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 9-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, Circular, 18 inches diameter, Rs. 7-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, Circular, 19 inches diameter, Rs. 8-8.

AIR CUSHIONS.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 14 inches wide, 16 inches long, Rs. 7-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 9-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 22 inches long, Rs. 10-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 11-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 13 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches square, Rs. 8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 16 inches square, Rs. 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches square, Rs. 9.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Circular, INDIA RUBBER, 16 inches diameter, Rs. 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Circular, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches diameter, Rs. 9-8.

NECK PILLOWS.

HORSE SHOE, DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, adapted for the neck to fit in so as to afford ease and comfort when lounging, price Rs. 10.

AIR BEDS.

AIR BED DICED and RIBBED, INDIA RUBBER, 30 inches wide, 78 inches long, Rs 60.

AIR BED, DICED and RIBBED, INDIA RUBBER, 42 inches wide, 78 inches long, Rs. 80.

BELLOWS for inflating the above, Rs 6 each.

INDIA RUBBER WATER BED, RIBBED, 30 inches wide, 78 inches long, Rs. 110.

INDIA RUBBER WATER BAGS

COVERED with SCARLET CLOTH; keeps the water beautifully cool and is very portable, Rs. 8-8 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

THE COMPANY'S reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to say that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management have succeeded in perfecting arrangements, which enables them to offer an extent of selection of Quality and Price unequalled in Western India.

Constituents and intending Purchasers are solicited to test the quality of the Company's Brands when comparing quotations with competing Houses.

REVISED CASH PRICE LIST.

9th AUGUST 1875.

SHERRIES.	Cash Prices, Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	33 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	38 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs. 33 0	18 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	28 0	15 8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
TREACHER & Co.'s Finest Creaming	Rs. 44 0	24 0
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.'s Finest Dry	41 0	21 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	44 0	24 0
DRY SILLERY	38 0	20 0
FINE SPARKLING	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	15 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR	24 0	...
CLARETS.		
BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or }	Rs. 9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wines }	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	20 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior After }	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	30 0	16 0
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	19 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0

HOCKS.	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,,	37 0	19 8
NIERSTEIN ,,	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM ,,	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ,,	23 8	...
LAUBENHEIM ,,	17 0	9 8
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	17 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ,,	28 0	15 0
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,,	..	13 8
WINNINGEN ,,	21 0	11 0
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 29 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	26 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	22 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	20 0	...
LIQUEURS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam Orange or White	Rs. 46 0	24 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	45 0	24 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	33 0	17 8
CHARTREUSE from the } Green	84 0	43 0
Monastery } Yellow	66 0	36 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	45 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	41 0	21 8
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE	38 0	...
CREME DE ROSE	38 0	20 8
CREME DE VANILLE	38 0	20 8

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.	
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0
LIGHT OFFICE COATS.	
Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0
DRESS SUITS.	
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8
DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.	
Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0
CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.	
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.	
Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0
TROWSERS.	
Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8
DRILL TROWSERS.	
Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0
RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.	
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 [illegible]
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0
CHOLERA BELTS.	
Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund.	3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.{ *S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the Celebrated SYMPATHETIC PIANO,* which is specially constructed for India. They have also a large Stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent Makers, at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800.

Pianofortes Sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on Application. Repairs of every Description of Musical Instruments by Experienced European Assistants.

AMERICAN ORGANS.{ HARMONIUMS and the new ALEXANDRE ORGAN of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 80 each upwards.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by Contract.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.{ For Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Ministrel's Troupes.

Violins	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120
Guitars	,, ,, 25 to ,, 85
Banjos	,, ,, 12 to ,, 45
Tambourines	,, ,, 4 to ,, 20
English Concertinas	,, ,, 68 to ,, 250
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	,, ,, 15 to ,, 86
Flutinas and Accordeons	,, ,, 3 to ,, 64
Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in Travelling Case, complete	from Rs. 100 to Rs 165
Fifes, with G. S. Keys	,, ,, 15 to ,, 30
Flageolets	,, ,, 2 to ,, 25
Flutes, with G. S. Keys	,, ,, 20 to ,, 64
Clarionets (best manufacture)	from Rs. 50 to Rs. 88
Triangles, with Beater	,, ,, 5 to ,, 10
Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	,, 2
Ballad Horns	,, 110
Cornets	,, ,, 30 to ,, 85
Musical Boxes	,, ,, 5 to ,, 1000
Post Horns	,, ,, 5 to ,, 15

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments are now ready, and Copies will be forwarded upon Application.

SHEET MUSIC{ MUSIC BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.—A large Assortment of the latest and best editions in Stock. Lists will be sent on Application.

REPAIRS AND TUNINGS{ *Of Pianos and other Musical Instruments undertaken by S. ROSE & Co.*

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :
4, Hummum Street.

POONA :
East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO. (OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S, BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal 16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Capital £1,000,000. THE CLAIMS for LOSSES per STUART HAHNEMANN have been PAID IN FULL, and 75 per cent. of those per S. S. CALEDONIAN.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per share has been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 13th day of September 1875.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

THE BALLY PAPER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.—The Company manufacture Paper of various descriptions, say Brown, Half-bleached, White and Blotting in sizes to suit consumers. Cotton Mills supplied with Packing Paper, Bundling Paper and Backings on advantageous terms.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY :
C. MACDONALD & Co.,

Victoria Buildings, 30th August 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANOCKJEE EDULJEE and PEROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, for carrying on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., was, on the 6th instant, DISSOLVED.—Dated Bombay, 7th Sept. 1875.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, will henceforth carry on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., on his own account under the STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, with the consent of his Widow and Executrix DHUNBAIJEE.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th, 20th, and 21st instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, Pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
THOS. PAYN, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
T. W. EARLY, Pro. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1875.

CARWAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in room of Mr. W. G. HALL who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th till 14th September 1875, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANORDASS GOVERDHUNDASS has CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL to GODSWAMEE GHIRDAREE MAHARAJ who carries on business in Bombay by means of his Moonim, CANDASS NURSEEDASS, under the name of NAVINITDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, on the South side of Vithulwady Cross Lane, admeasuring 98 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 30, and bounded on the East by the house of Parukh Ameerchund Betcherdass, on the West by the house of Thucker Gordhun Damjee Bangallee, on the North by the said Vithulwady Cross Lane, and on the South by the house of Bhai Seth Jeewanjee, and which said premises are now and have been for many years occupied by the said Manordass Goverdhundass and his tenants. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the said property by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 6th day of September 1875.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 11TH SEPT. 1875.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull with very little doing, Reuter's quotations showing a decline of 1½d. per piece in 7lb. and 8½lb. 39 inch Grey Shirtings and ¾d. in 39 inch Jacconets and 45 inch Mulls. To this, coupled with comparatively liberal receipts at the American ports, may probably be attributed the additional dulness in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday and to-day. The sales each day have only been 10,000 bales and Fair Dhollera is quoted 1/16d. per lb. lower; but the depression is evidently greater than this slight movement represents, the official circular reporting that in Surats, during the week, sales have been pressed at a decline of 1/16d. to ⅛d. on previous quotations.

The Liverpool Stock has been decreased by 45,000 bales during the week, and the relative position of the staple is stronger to that extent, but after all the most favourable feature at present is the low level to which prices have declined. Every reduction of 1/16d. brings us nearer the lowest point and renders the probability of a reaction greater, but in the face of the continued dulness in Manchester and favourable advices respecting the growing crop it would be difficult to say how far we are still from the lowest point, and how long it may be before a reaction sets in.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 10th instant, compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	785,000	830,000	841,470
,, London	64,000	70,250	110,930
American Afloat	15,000	15,000	23,000
East Indian ,,	290,000	277,500	296,000
	1,154,000	1,192,750	1,271,400
Price of Mid-Orleans	7¼d.	7⅜d.	8 3/16d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4½d.	4⅝d.	5 1/16d.
Difference	2¾d.	2¾d.	3⅛d.

The American figures for the week compare with the two previous years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Receipts at the ports	19,000	15,900	14,400
Exports to U. K.	3,000	6,000	9,000
,, Continent	......	2,000	......
Stocks at the ports	70,000	99,000	71,000

In London Coffee continues flat but at unchanged prices, and Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are also unaltered.

Business here to-day has, as usual on Saturday at this time of year, been quite of a nominal character.

In STERLING EXCHANGE we have not heard of a single transaction and rates may therefore be considered unchanged. The same remarks apply equally to Calcutta Exchange and Government Paper, in neither of which can we hear of anything having been done.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady and in some cases a shade firmer. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 700; but Agras have recovered to Rs. 94. Spinning shares are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher all round Land Companies are flat, Colabas having declined Rs. 5, and Mazagons Rs. 15 per share.

In COTTON no actual purchases for export have been reported and prices are nominally unaltered, although lower prices would probably be accepted owing to the decline at home.

FREIGHTS are steady but unchanged at £2-8-9 by steamer and £2-2-6 by sailing ship to Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS.—With the finer weather there have been rather more buyers in the Bazaar, and a moderate business has been done at former rates, but importers so far have not felt the benefit of the improvement, the transactions from first hands to-day having been insignificant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	280	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	325
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,500	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
600	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
350	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
200	3,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	375
[illegible]	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
[illegible]	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	370xd
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
500	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	865 xd.

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,725
500	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
500	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,100
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	875
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,070
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	970
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,055
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	935
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	820
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	860
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	875
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,100
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
4,000	625	all	49ps*	Oriental	630xd
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of WalesSpinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4share	235

Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,135
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	610
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
...	£20	103'14'6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. RailwayCo.	1,100
...	£18	196'6'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,865
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay GasCompany	65
800	1,000	...	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

THE New York *Commercial Chronicle* of the 24th July contains the following statement and letter of the American Secretary of State with reference to alleged forgeries on that bank as well as on the Bank of England. As far as the Bank of England is concerned, we understand that they have for some time been in possession of full information as to the statements referred to, and have taken all necessary steps for the protection of the public against any possible counterfeits to while in point of fact no forged notes have yet been presented to the Bank. The importance of the communications has evidently been very much exaggerated.

The rumours by cable of a large issue of counterfeit notes on the Bank of England and Bank of France are confirmed in the following note from the Depatment of State at Washington:—

"Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1875.

"His Honour the Mayor of the City of New York.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a note has recently been received from the British Minister at this capital, accompanied by a copy of a communication addressed by the Governor of the Bank of France to the Governor of the Bank of England, in which it is stated that there is an association of counterfeiters, with headquarters at Barcelona, who have already placed a quantity of counterfeit twenty-franc notes in circulation, and likewise counterfeit gold pieces, of the value of 20 and 25 francs each (Napoleons, Isabelinas, and sovereigns.) The association, it is said, are now preparing to issue, on a gigantic scale, Bank of England notes and 1,000 franc notes of the Bank of France, which notes, to the value of 12,000,000, are to be taken to New York, where a single bankers to see their emission. The notes of the Bank of France are to be put in circulation at London and Frankfort, through the medium of bankers. The person who made the disclosures says he has seen these notes, and that the paper of the counterfeits is identical with that made by the Bank of England. The facts are communicated to you with the request that you will give the matter such consideration as you may deem proper. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"HAMILTON FISH."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th September as compared with that for 31st August:—

LIABILITIES.	31st August. Rs.	A.	P.	7th September. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,04,335	13	1	18,04,335	13	1
Treasury Balance	4,68,72,096	10	10	4,68,75,962	12	6
Total Deposits	2,17,49,929	7	3	2,06,80,165	10	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,60,958	15	9	8,41,055	14	6
Sundries	5,73,593	15	11	6,06,566	6	11
Rs.	9,32,60,914	14	10	9,28,08,086	9	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,52,88,626	10	4	1,60,11,921	10	4
Loans on Govt. Securities	72,96,236	15	10	75,00,107	7	10
Credits on ditto	61,3?,799	9	5	71,27,665	14	2
Bills discounted	1,80,35,517	3	10	1,69,84,973	6	0
Dead Stock	10,62,867	15	5	10,62,989	0	9
Stamps	10,772	11	6	11,149	6	6
Balances with other Banks	5,23,371	7	7	4,48,063	7	10
Sundries	2,73,585	2	0	2,76,272	12	10
Bullion	28,410	2	3	28,410	2	3
Cash at Head Office	2,24,92,949	10	3	2,04,53,251	11	1
Do. at Branches	2,21,17,777	6	5	2,29,73,281	9	10
Rs.	9,32,60,914	14	10	9,28,08,086	9	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship SULINA, 1,148 tons, Captain J. Starkey, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain E. Drakeford, Mr. T. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, two children, and seven deck passengers.

THE s. s. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Beacan, Dr. and Mrs. Seraggie, A lady and two children, Captain and Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. Percy, Mrs. Walters, Mr. O'Neal, Mr. J. McDougall, and Mrs. Woodran.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.
	Accrington	Christy	Liverpool.
	Tennessee (A M of W)	Low	China.

The ship Sulina, Starkey, to Diamond Island, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Cella, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
Steamer Arcot, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
7	Socotra(s)	Stacnall	Moulmein, Aug 30.
	Ganges	Logan	Natal, June 29.
	Hamoody	Hassain	Jedda, July 26.
	Mare Antoine	Vanies	Bourbon, Aug 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
7	Scotia (s)	....	....
	Night Hawk	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
7	John Allan	Cocanada.
	Aristide	Calcutta.
	Ava (s)	Liverpool.
8	Ava (s)	Calcutta.
9	Tibre(s)	Gall and Pondicherry.
	Malda (s)	Bombay.
	Maori	Liverpool.
	Chyebassa (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
8	D. of Buccleuch	Calcutta.
8	Liberator	Penang.
9	Tibre(s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 6 casks hardware, Aldridge, Salmon & Co; 17 casks beer and 11 cases stout, Maneckjee Jemsetjee; 35 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

Thibet s, 3 cases quinine, Jamsetjee.

Mongolia s, 19 cases sherry, W Watson & Co; 1,908 casks spelter, Gungaram Hurackchund.

Kashgar s, 20 bottles quicksilver, Nuzurally Sumsoodin; 20 bottles quicksilver, Kuma Ramjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Kashgar s, 3 cases saffron, L Naraen & Co; 2 cases saffron, Framjee D Wadia & Co; 2 cases saffron, A Kunkler & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 163 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee & Co.
Macedonia s, 119 cwts coir yarn, Thackersee Khetsee.
Zante s, 45 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Cella s, 3,025 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hymilia s, 120 cwts sandalwood and 2 cases peacock feathers Mowjee Ludha; 6 bales woollen carpets, C Bounevialle & Co.
Clara s, 343 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HULL.

Contest, 4,950 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s, 260 cwts coffee, Cursondass Nensey.

HIGH COURT—13TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable—SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT).

LONG CAUSES.

311 75—Rimington Hore and Langly—John Joseph Rodrigues v Joana Fernandes.
362-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Runchordass Gella and others—Shapoorjee and Thakerdass, Jefferson and Payne, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner
365-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v Edward Baudry and another—Jefferson and Payne.
366-75—Shapoorjee and Thakerdass—Ludwig Knoop v Mathooradass Lowjee—Mooljee and Bomanjee.
368-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ludwig Knoop and another v Tribhowundass Ruttonjee Mody—Mooljee and Bomonjee.
262-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Mahaluxmibai widow v Chuggon Muggon—Lynch and Tobin.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner,

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

103-75—Mr Pollock—Sha Hurryvullub Motiram v Tooljee Lukmee widow and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
131-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.
658-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Ruttonsey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
315-74—J C Cama—Moses Essoobjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.
659-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.
278-75—Pranjeewandass Jugjeewundass v William Loudon—Tyabjee and Sayan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Thacker, Colonel, Bombay Army Clothing, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Blood, Major, Bombay 68th L Infantry, on leave, to England.
Daunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on sick leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Seraggie, Asst Apothy, Bombay Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Mardon, Surg-Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Woodland, Lieut and Adjt, Bombay 68th L Infantry, on duty, to Mhow.
Shaw, Captain, Mad as 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 12.

McMahon, Major, Bombay R A, to join, to Delhi
Darwin, Lieut, Bombay 68th L Infantry, on duty, to Mhow.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 8.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Christopher Henry Vowell, Offg J Mag and Depy Collr, Shahabad, is appointed to act temporarily, as Mag and Collr of that Dist from the date on which he may relieve Mr H W Alexander.

Mr James Fuller Blumhardt, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on leave, is appointed to be temporarily a Depy Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th Oct 1875.

Mr A H Warde-Jones, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Mozuffe pore, is appointed to be temporarily an Asst Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th Oct 1875.

Mr E McL Smith, Sub-Depy Collr, first grade, Rajmehal, is appointed to be temporarily an Asst Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 15th Oct 1875.

Mr C H Swinden, Offg Sub-Depy Collr, second grade, Purneah, is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Depy Collr of that grade, with effect from the 15th Oct next, vice Baboo Dabi Prosad. Mr Swinden is posted to Rajmehal.

Mr Lawrence Barlow Roberts, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M A, Offg Depy Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to act temporarily as Mag and Collr of 24-Pergunnahs, vice Mr G K Webster.

Mr G M Goodricke, Asst Collr of Customs, is appointed to act temporarily as Depy Collr of Customs, in addition to his own duties.

Mr David William Ritchie, Dist Supdt of Police, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th Nov 1875, or any subsequent date within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Jodu Nath Sett, Court Inspr, Singbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Dist police of that Dist during the absence, on leave, of Mr D W Ritchie, or until further orders.

Maj Hardress Edmond Waller, Dist Supdt of Police, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th Aug 1875, instead of from the 10th July last, as previously notified.

Mr E A Bradbury, C S, is appointed to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Purneah, vice Baboo Kali Mohun Chowdry, resigned.

Surg Charles John Walford Meadows, Civil Surgn, Chittagong, is allowed leave for thirty-six days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Surg-Maj Richard Thomas Lyons, M D, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Midnapore during the absence, on leave, of Dr R G Mathew, or until further orders.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th September 1875.

The following notification which appeared in the "Government Gazette" of the 9th inst., is published for guidance:—

"It is hereby notified for general information that under orders from Govt, the ensuing Sessions of Civil and Military Examination Committee will be held on the 20th instead of the 10th Nov 1875."

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—6th Regt N I—Surg G Waters, to officiate in medical charge vice Surg-Maj Rogers.

With reference to G G O No 652, 8th inst, Capt C A Cuningham, Offg Bde Major, is transferred from Poona to the Sind District and Maj J G Watts is posted to Poona.

Capt E Wighton, R A, is directed to proceed from Mhow to Bombay to take Command of No 4 Battery 6th Bde R A, and proceed with it to Mhow, to travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Lieut J L Fixott, 4th Bde R A, and Capt R J Stewart and Lieut J W S Mercer, 66th Foot.

The undermentioned men employed in the Ordnance Dept are promoted to Sergt, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862:—

Corporals Abel Heapy and Henry Bayley, 6th June 1875, and Corporals Albert Boyce, Henry Ward, James Lacey, John William Evans and Henry Jepson, 29th Aug 1875.

No 2523 Lance Corporal Thomas Heaney, 108th Foot, is appointed Barrack Sergt vice Lovey deceased, and transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 6th Sept 1875.

Keeran Devery, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Band of His Exc Heney the Governor.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Surat Station Order—Dated 24th Aug 1875, appointing Capt J M Heath, Adjt 26th N I, Staff Officer vice Lieut Peile.

Baroda Station Order—Dated 8th Sept 1875, directing Lieut Smith, 22nd N I, to act as Station Staff Officer with effect from the 1st idem.

3rd Hussars—Regtl order, dated 21st Aug 1875, directing Qr Mr G Mathews, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Regt during the time Lieut Kelly remains on the sick list, or until further orders.

28th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 30th Aug 1875, directing Lieut Candy, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Capt Doig promoted.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, September 11.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—

Mr C H Roberts, Extra Asst Comr, Lalitpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Oct 1875.

In continuation of Notification No 875A, dated 17th May 1875, Mr P Wigram to continue to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra, during the absence on deputation of Mr H G Keene or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

In continuation of the Notification from this Dept No 1011A, dated the 28th May last, it is hereby notified that the appointment of Mr S H James, to be Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, will have effect from the 1st May 1875.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification No 247A, dated 21st May last, Surg G C Hall, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Military Dept, to continue to officiate as Civil Surg, Jhansi, after having been relieved of his other duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt of India Notification No 349, dated 7th Aug 1875, Mr C D Bickers, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Muttra and Hathras Light Railway Division.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr E L Hunt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Muttra and Hathras Light Railway with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof. Mr Hunt will make over charge of his duties to Mr W E Meages, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr W Ball, Accountant 3rd grade, Thomason College, with effect from the 1st inst.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Lt R M Hyslop, R E, Asst Engr, Eastern Jumna Canal, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, of which he availed himself on the 23rd Aug, 1875.

Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, Naroda Division, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 28th Aug, 1875, from the leave granted him in Notification No 1393E, dated 19th idem.

Mr C G Palmer, Asst Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal returned on the 6th Aug 1875 from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C 26E dated 24th April, 1875.

Sergt J Smith, Overseer, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 1st Aug, 1875, of the leave granted him in Notification No 1242E, dated 26th July, 1875.

Mr T W Huntley, Accountant, 3rd grade, Rohilkhund Canals Division, was granted 20 days privilege leave, from the 10th to the 30th Aug, 1875, on which latter date he returned to duty.

In continuation of Notification No C757E dated the 12th Aug 1875, Mr A T Dodsworth Asst Engr, 3rd grade, to officiate as Ex Engr, Rohilkhund Canals, during the absence of Capt B J Parsons or until further orders,

With reference to Notification No C846E, dated the 4th Sept, 1875, Capt B J Parsons, Ex Engr, made over, and Mr A T Dodsworth, Asst Engr, received charge of the Rohilkhund Canals Division, on the forenoon of the 1st idem.

With reference to Notification No C799E, dated the 23rd Aug 1875, Maj Helsham Jones, R E, made over, and Mr O Philpott received charge of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the afternoon of the 1st Sept.

Mr C G Palmer, Asst Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, is temporarily transferred to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 6th Aug, 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PEARSON—September, 12th, at Poona, Annie, the infant daughter of T. W. Pearson, G. I. P. R.

CURRIE—September 9th, at Malligaum, Annie, the beloved wife of Lt-Colonel Currie, 2nd in Command 15th Regt. Bombay N. I.

SIRVAIE—September 11th, Baee Maneckbaee, wife of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvaie, aged 51 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRADSHAW—September 8th, at Christ Church House, Madras, the wife of John Bradshaw, Esq., M. A., Professor of History, Presidency College, and Acting Inspector of Schools, of a daughter.

HUME—September 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. T. Hume, Solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE BOURBEL—COLLET—September 6th, at St. John's Church, Naini Tal, in Kumaon, by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, Chaplain, Raoul, Marquis de Bourbel de Montpincon, Major, Royal Engineers, to Lina Mary, eldest daughter of James Collet, Esq., Engr-in-Chief, Western Rajpootana Railway.

DEATHS.

GRANT—September 2nd, at Secunderabad, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. W. S. Grant, late 50th Regiment M. N. I., aged 51½ years.

SHAW-STEWART—September 8th, at Bangalore, John Archibald, infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Royal Engineers.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1875.

WHILST the Bombay Co-operative Society is making up its mind what to do to keep itself alive, and when neither its directors, shareholders nor auditors are able to decide whether the Society is solvent or not, the public, especially those who may hold the opinion that co-operation is the secret for obtaining wealth so long withheld from mankind, the philosopher's stone of commerce, may derive some instruction from becoming acquainted, even in a somewhat superficial manner, with the working of the co-operative principle at home, particularly as it may be observed in the joint stock cotton mills in England. Whether the co-operative principle will eventually settle the disputes which cause such interminable strikes and vex employers so terribly, impoverishing the workmen, and injuring the prospects of trade, remains to be seen, but these joint stock cotton mills have probably done a little good by giving dissatisfied working men the opportunity of sharing in the profits and becoming acquainted with the responsibilities of capital employed in manufactures. The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Companies, though they derive their capital from shareholders, are really co-operative associations under the name of joint stock companies, for the same principle runs through both companies and co-operative societies, and the only difference between the two is very often the cost of a share in each. The Industrial Co-operative Associations in England are conducted on a plan which differs materially from the ordinary Joint Stock Company. A Joint Stock Company is formed by shareholders subscribing a certain sum as capital which is expended in the carrying out of the proposed undertaking. The Industrial Co-operative Associations at home have, some of them, started with a capital insufficient for the purpose, but the lack of money is supplied by borrowing the remainder. This mode of proceeding appears to be very unbusinesslike, but the results have so far proved extremely advantageous to the shareholders in the joint stock cotton mills in England, for they have cleared in this way dividends as high as 35 per cent.; but when the plan is explained we cease to be surprised at the large profits that apparently, but not really, are made out of a cotton mill at home. The way in which this matter is managed is as follows:—We read in the English papers of a Joint Stock Cotton Mill which employed a capital of £90,000, only £30,000 of which was the subscribed capital of the shareholders, the remainder, £60,000, being borrowed money. The profits realised on the working of the mill amounted to 15 per cent. on the capital of £90,000, but as the shareholders only paid 5 per cent. interest on the £60,000 borrowed money, after they had paid that sum out of the 15 per cent profits, or £3,000, they had a balance of £10,500 left to divide amongst themselves, or a sum equal to 35 per cent. on their paid-up capital of £30,000. The operatives of the manufacturing counties in England deserve considerable credit if they have foreseen this advantageous employment of borrowed capital, but probably they have been as much astonished as any outsiders at the result of their ventures. Since this discovery has been made the object of each company has been to keep its share capital small so that the dividend may make the larger figure. There is, consequently, a competition for loan capital, and the terms on which these loans are made become easier for the lender and he often has the power of withdrawing his money at very short notice or even without any notice at all. In short, he becomes like a depositor at a fixed rate of interest with the right of withdrawing his money at any time. This, of course, is the weak point in the constitution of joint stock cotton mills of this sort, for when times are bad, when profits are diminishing, or when a huge strike is going on the money lenders may suddenly demand their money and the whole concern may collapse. But even in a crisis of the utmost severity the sense of self-preservation is almost certain to influence the money lender, and he may exhibit tender regard for the Joint Stock Cotton Mill at the very time when that display of affection will be most acceptable, though, without doubt, the motive at work would be no nobler than a strong desire to save his money. So he will not press for payment but will permit his money to remain till times improve.

The oldest of the Industrial Co-operative societies in England is the one at Oldham in Lancashire, which, under that name, was founded 24 years ago. This Society has succeeded so well that it has divided £10,000 of profit every three months, and has become the parent of other companies also working at a profit, besides lending large sums to a number of similar undertakings. The names of nine companies are given, all mill companies except two, one of which is a Co-operative Wholesale Society and the other a Co-operative Printing Society, to which the Industrial Co-operative Society of Oldham has lent money amounting in the aggregate to £45,347. The total turn over of this Society is stated to be about a quarter of a million a year. From its successful beginning is said to have sprung the first co operative spinning company, the Sun Mill Company, which has now a share capital of £100,000.

These figures, showing as they do such curious results, demonstrate to a certain extent the value of the cotton trade in England, and at the present moment there are many in this country who will probably anticipate similar results in India should the mills here be managed with ordinary care. Some time will elapse before the native workmen will venture to take shares in Industrial Co-operative Mill Companies, for they have much to learn before they will venture to embark in such undertakings and they must save money, first of all, before they can make the attempt. But in a thriving community, such as that of the Lancashire cotton spinners, the co-operative principle is an interesting social problem, the value of which is at present only partially tested. In Lancashire, where the greater number of Co-operative Associations are maintained, the cotton mill is not the only branch of trade that the operatives of Lancashire use for the investing of their savings. The Household Store Societies, of which the Bombay Co-operative Society is a mild copy, have progressed from drapery to dress-making and millinery, and boots and shoes as well as bonnets are dealt in by some of them. These constant wants of civilized life are supplied in this way, and even hotel-keeping and carriage proprietorship are commonly undertaken by co-operative societies. But these are only offshoots of the greater schemes of cotton and paper manufactures. In the thriving manufacturing town of Oldham there are eighty of these joint stock companies, most of which are manufacturing cotton. These mill companies not only work their own particular branch of trade but they take shares in other undertakings, thus in Lancashire about one hundred and fifty cotton mill companies in the central and eastern districts of the country have shares in Lancashire newspapers. Many of these companies have, by careful management, obtained a good standing and repute and their shares are dealt in as regularly as in Government Stock or the shares of the leading Railway Companies.

The position that many of these companies have gained seems to settle the question whether success may be expected to uniformly attend them, but this very success has been, and is still, the cause of failure, for the desire to gain high dividends induces speculation and begets bad management, and when bad times follow, as they usually do reckless speculation, the Co-operative Societies are no more exempt from losses and accompanying difficulties than any other associations whether private firms or great joint stock companies. The result of so much cotton manufacturing, also, does force the consideration as to the disposal of the manufactures. The world's markets have been more than once, during the last twenty years, overstocked and quite recently the downfall of several large private firms has demonstrated the reckless way in which production has been forced and sales effected without regard to consequences. The Co-operative Societies have, apparently, not the means at hand to go ahead in that way, but they can stimulate production and the point for consideration is how to dispose of the manufactures. In finding a solution the directors of these associations turn towards Africa where they hope to find an opening, and south-western China must look quite assuring since the announcement that the trade route is to be opened between Yunnan and Burma, and probably the markets in the interior of China may be further enlarged after a Chinese Ambassador has been duly installed in London. All these grand openings are, however, a question of time, but the course of events seems to point to the steady development of the cotton trade. The opening of these markets offers advantages to Indian manufacturers of which they may now avail themselves, the export duty having been abolished. Probably Central Asia should not be left out in glancing over the future prospects of the cotton trade, though Russia will doubtless put all possible obstacles in the way in the shape of prohibitive duties on English and Indian manufactures, but possibly without the effect anticipated, for traders will contrive to find profitable markets in spite of many serious obstacles. It is needless, however, to make conjectures about the opening of new or larger markets for our manufactures; it is sufficient to notice the steady advances that trading adventures appear to be making; the joint stock system is the form that these adventures generally take, and the co-operative principle, whilst it extends to working men a share in the profits of trade is, under good management, a safe investment and may prove a permanent institution, but it must be apparently confined to an advanced state of society such as exists in the United Kingdom.

LATE on Saturday afternoon, three resolutions of the Bombay Government were circulated, on letters from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D., submitting statements for the reduction of the assessments on lands in certain villages in the Bhimthari Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapore Collectorate, and the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate. In the Bhimthari Taluka, the increase over the old assessment of 63 per cent. has been reduced to 50 per cent. at a sacrifice of revenue estimated to be about Rs. 21,000: in one instance, owing to a manifest error in the original survey valuation, the assessment was nearly 40 per cent. higher than it should have been. In the Pandharpur Taluka, the total increase upon the original settlement will be lowered from 76 per cent. to 48 per cent., the average rate will be reduced from 8 as. 11 pies to 9 as. 5 pies per acre, at an estimated loss of revenue of Rs. 10,200. In the Indapur Taluka, the assessment will be reduced from 55 per cent. to 39 per cent., and the average rate from 7 as. 7 pies to 6 as. 9 pies, at a loss of revenue estimated at Rs. 12,700.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE annual Races at this station originally fixed for Tuesday last commenced this afternoon, the postponement having been caused by the heavy and incessant rain which has fallen during the past week, and which rendered the course as unfit for the galloping of horses as the weather itself has been for the enjoyment of human beings. Two of the races which appeared in the original programme fell through—the Governor's Cup and the Deccan Stakes, both for English and Colonial horses. It may seem strange that such a valuable cup as that presented by His Excellency the Governor should have failed to produce a field, but if the terms of the race are looked at it cannot be a matter for surprise. To qualify for this race it was necessary to bring to the post a horse that had never run in India; and the only way to meet these conditions was, either to buy an unknown maiden out of the local markets, or to import a Plater from the Colonies. There was not much encouragement for those who might have felt inclined to adopt the former course, inasmuch as any maiden purchased in India would have had to meet any Plater which might have been imported from the Colonies on even terms; and, on the other hand, it was scarcely worth while for a man to import a horse at an expense of probably five or six thousand rupees to win a cup worth £200. Fortunately His Excellency has saved his money, and if he is disposed to place any of it at the disposal of the Stewards for another race this year, or next, a good race might be got up if the terms were a Handicap for all Arabs to be run the 3rd or 4th day of the meeting. There has been a discussion here amongst racing men about a rule lately passed by the Western India Turf Club relative to the necessity of starting declarations. The custom which has been in force for many years, and which has been recognised by the rules of the Club, was that owners of horses must notwithstanding their horses had been duly entered, send in a written declaration to the Secretary the day before the race was run intimating that they intended to start. Failing such a declaration, the owner's horse was debarred from starting, though entered perhaps months previously, and the owner was liable for the entrance money. How such an iniquitous rule could ever have been proposed by any one, or having once been proposed, how it should have been allowed to remain in force so long, is a puzzle which perplexes all but the few who, to satisfy the cravings of their gambling propensities, would like to see it once more brought on to the statute book. At the meeting of the Turf Club in Bombay it was proposed and carried *nem. con.* that this absurd rule should be expunged, and that if a man from press of business, or pleasure, omitted to put in a written declaration that he was going to start, that such an omission instead of rendering him liable to the severe penalty of having to pay his entry, and yet not being allowed to start, as was hitherto the case, should be looked upon as a tacit admission that he was going to start, and that the only declaration required for the future, in the case of horses once duly entered, was in those cases where the owner did *not* intend to start his horse, and that in such cases the absence of such declaration would render the owner liable for the full starting sweepstakes. This common sense rule which was unanimously approved of in Bombay, and which is so simple that it is difficult to see how there can be any complications in working it, was objected to as inapplicable to the Poona meeting by a certain set on the ground that when the Poona prospectus was originally issued this new rule had not been proposed and carried—an objection which those who are acquainted with the past history of Poona race meetings know well enough was frivolous in the extreme, and in my opinion should have been at once snuffed out by the Stewards. However, the objectors carried their point, and owners, during the Poona meeting, had better be careful not to allow the frivolities and amusements of this season of the year to prevent them from carrying out this little piece of red-tape relative to the starting of their horses. The Stewards having decided that the old rules were to be in force during the meeting, remarkably enough a case occurred the same afternoon which tested the manner in which they intended to enforce them. An owner, who was also a Steward, had a horse entered for one of the races fixed to be run off on the following day, and was called upon at the lotteries to declare. His reply was fenced round with "ifs," and was much to this effect: that if the race was run on the Tuesday he would *not* start his horse, but if rain fell, and the races were put off, he would start his horses, and he based his right to refuse to give a positive declaration one way or the other on the grounds that he had been misled by the Race officials as to the day on which the particular race his horse was entered for was to be run off. Now, the question is—why did not the Stewards interfere to carry out the decision they had themselves given out the same morning—viz. that the old rules were in force? Under those rules most unquestionably, no owner be he Steward or no Steward has any right to evade a positive declaration one way or the other, and if he is so allowed, we should like to see the chapter and verse quoted. There can be no doubt that, strictly speaking, the Stewards were bound to enforce their own rule; but nothing appears to have been done, and this is the part of the case which deserves attention, as it demonstrates the absurdity of the old rule. Why did the Stewards do nothing? Simply because they *could* do nothing. The owner who refused to declare very properly (supposing he had not been a Steward) said: "I run my horse for stakes; I don't care twopence for your lotteries, and I'll be hanged if I declare; if you don't feel satisfied you can cut my horse out of the lotteries," or words to that effect. This was accordingly done, and there can be no doubt in the mind of any man of sense that this is the true solution of this question of starting declarations, and not to debar a man from running for a race for which he has been training for months. I have dwelt somewhat at length on this subject as it is a question of great importance, and not one to be decided to suit the convenience of a few professional gamblers. The lotteries this year have been fair, though they did not come up to those of the old days when Mr. Field occupied a prominent position on the Turf. In addition to the usual stable lotteries there were three days' lotteries on the first day's racing, the rest of them being worth a trifle over Rs. 3,000. The Derby was, of course, the race in which most interest centred, and though it was natural, after his performances at Bangalore, that Buttercup should maintain his position as first favourite throughout, there were many who fancied there was a very good outside chance for the Aga's and Mr. Davidson's stables, especially the former, whose horse, Seahosh, was supposed to have given a trial in three seconds over even time on Sunday last outside the course. The Maiden Galloways was looked upon as a certainty for Red Hazard, purchased by Mr. Davidson, after the Bombay Races, for Rs. 4,500 odds being offered on him during last night's lotteries against the field. The Service Stakes seemed to puzzle a good many people, though the big country bred from Secunderabad was a firm favourite. It is doubtful whether it is good policy allowing country breds to enter against second class Arabs, and indeed against any Arabs at all. It may be said that it is necessary to encourage the breeding of horses in this country, and this is true enough, but this can be done without mixing the classes. The question of giving encouragement to country-breds is one which the Government should take up by giving Government purses at the Poona and Bombay meetings every year. Four or five thousand rupees laid out annually for purposes of this kind would help to increase the good now done by the annual Horse Shows, and if the Government could only be induced to adopt some measures of this kind, the produce of their stallions would not, as they now do, pass out of British territory every year by hundreds, and an important step in the solution of the question of remounts would have been taken. Before passing on to the details of the afternoon sport, it is a pleasure to be able to say, that Mr. Elliot and Mr. Mellis who have during the past few weeks successively conducted the duties of Secretary have done so to the entire satisfaction of the owners, and that there are now no longer any complaints as to the vexatious closing of the Course, and a want of courtesy on the Secretary's part which under other management it was too often so painful to behold.

I subjoin the programme of the day's racing with some notes on the various races:—

STEWARDS.—G. Norman, Esq., C. S., Colonel G F. Herbert, 7th Fusiliers, Colonel J. M. Harris, R. A., Major J. Hills, R. E., Major S. Fellows, 8th N. I. Captain A. Currie, 1st Cav. Lancers. C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C. S., J. E. Whiting, Esq., Howard Mellis, Honorary Secretary.

THE DECCAN STAKES— Rs. 500 from the fund for all English and Colonial Bred horses. Weight for age and class. Winners, once 5 lbs; twice, 10 lbs; oftener 14 lbs; extra Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M. 1st July 4 G. M. 1st August 10 G. M. when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start R. C. and a distance.

		st.	lb.		
Major Dale's	b a g Albert	8	8	....	0
Captain Gilson's	c m g Viking	10	7	....	0

Viking walked over.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Value Rs. 2,000, presented by H E Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., for all English and Colonial Bred Horses that have never run in India. Weight for age and class. Entrance 200 Rs. To close and name 1st June, 2 miles. Four horses (*bona fide* the property of different owners and from different stables) to start or the cup will be withheld.

		st.	lb.		
Mr Davison's	b aus H Askin	9	1	Bowen	......
Major Dale's	b aus Gel Albert	9	1	......	

This race did not fill.

FIRST RACE—The Service Stakes—Rs. 500 from the Fund, for Maiden Arabs and Country Breds, the property of Officers of H M's Services or Members of one of the Clubs. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Entrance 1st May 2 G M., 1st July 4 G M. When the race will close. 1½ miles (Horses entered for H H the Maharaja's Cup at Bangalore or for the Derby at Poona or Bombay are barred from entering this race).

		st.	lb.		
Mr Irvine name's	b cb c Orphan Boy	9	12	Mr Elliott	1
Captain Hogg's	b a h Pirate	9	7	Owner	2
Mr Macpherson's	g a h Hermit	9	7	Mr Nasershaw	0
M. Lamb's	g a g Beekra	9	5	Brewty	0

A good start; Hermit taking the lead, closely followed by Pirate and Beekra, the country-bred, (Orphan Boy) bringing up the rear. After going a quarter of a mile Pirate was sent along to the front; and soon left the two other Arabs behind; but at the bottom of the hill he was joined by Orphan Boy. The two then raced together till they reached the straight run in, when, the superior stride of the big horse beginning to tell, he gained a clear lead of four or five lengths. At the distance post Pirate was called on, and, gamely responding to his rider, was only beaten by half a length after a good finish. Time—2 m. 33 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Arab Derby—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1874, allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 1st May 3 G M, 1st June 5 G M, 1st July 10 G M, 1st August 15 G M, 1st September 30 G M, when the race will close, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G M for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles.

		st.	lb.		
Mr B's	c a h Buttercup	9	7	Hackney	1
H H Aga Khan's	b a c Dowlut	7	1	Syed	2
Do.	g a h Seawoosh	9	5	Brewty	3
Mr Davison's	g a h Ugly Buck	9	7	....	0
Do.	b a c Yazud	8	6	....	0
Shaik Abdool Salim's	b a h Sweetlips	9	5	Emaum	0

Dowlut made the running, followed by Sweetlips and Buttercup in the order named, the three others bringing up the rear. At the three-quarter mile post Sweetlips fell back. At the top of the hill Yazud and Seawoosh joined, but failed to live with the leading horses, who ran home together, Buttercup eventually winning after an exciting finish by a length. Time—3 min.

3RD RACE.—Royal Artillery Cup—Value Rs. 900, presented by the Officers of the Royal Artillery in Kirkee and Poona, for all Arabs, the property of Officers of H M's Services or Members of one of the Clubs, and to be ridden by the same. Weight for age raised 10 lbs. Horses which have been forced for any "Winners' Handicap" excepted. Horses entered for Bangalore or for Poona Races before the 2nd of September to carry 12 lbs. extra, winner 5 lbs. extra, Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Riders who have never won a race allowed 4 lbs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance 12 noon, 24th of August, 1 G. M., 1st September, 5 G. M., when the race will close.

		st.	lb.		
Mr White's	c a h Budmash	10	0	Mr French	1
Major Dale's	b a h Reserve	10	3	Major Probyn	2
Mr Henn's	b a g Shamrock	10	10	Mr Sullivan	3
Mr Macpherson's	g a h Narel	10	3	Owner	0
Mr Elliott's	g a h Veteran	11	1	Owner	0

After three or four false starts the horses got off on pretty even terms, the Veteran taking a slight lead, with Budmash and Shamroc close on his quarters. At the half mile from home the three leading horses were close together; but on rounding the turn Budmash showed to the front, and the Veteran fell behind Shamrock. They continued in this order till they reached the distance post, when Reserve passed the Veteran and Shamrock, but failed to catch the Budmash, who eventually won easy by a length.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maiden Galloways—Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Horses landed after 1st September 1874, allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 1st May 3 G M, 1st July 5 G M, 1st August 10 G M, 1st September 15 G M, when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 5 G M for each Galloway declared to start. 1¼ miles.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Davison's	c a g Red Hazard	8	13	Bowen	1
Mr B's	g a p Gazelle	8	1	Owner	2
H H Aga Khan's	g a g Mah	8	7	Brewty	0
Mr Lamb's	g a g Beekra	8	11	....	0

This was expected to be an easy victory for Red Hazard, who, however, had to do all he knew to beat Gazelle by only a length, after a well-contested race.

5TH RACE—Hack Race, for 1st day of Races. For all Arabs. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance 1 G M. Winner claimable for Rs. 500, ½ mile. Gentlemen riders catch weights over 10-7. Professionals catch weights over 11. To close and name at 4 P M, 6th September (this day) at the Gymkhana shed. No public money for a walk over, 3 horses to start from different stables, or no Race.

Mr Macpherson's	b a h Ronan	....	1
Mr Jones's	b a h Moosa	Owner	2
Mr Larkin's	c a h Challenger	Mr Elliott	0

Ronan galloped away from his horses, and won easily.

The day was beautifully fine, with a delightful breeze blowing. Poona gaiety, eclipsed for a season by the heavy rain, shone forth with fresh brilliancy at the return of fine weather. The Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and all the other dignitaries were present, the grand stand and carriage enclosure were crowded, and the pretty race course looked its best. The racing was unusually interesting, and you will be glad to see that a Bombay owner carried off the principal prize of the day.

CRICKET.

NORTH v. SOUTH—RETURN MATCH.

POONA, FRIDAY.

CRICKET under difficulties. A day's cricket in the mud, in fact mud larking, was no lark to it. So wet without, that it became necessary in order to restore the equilibrium to apply uniform quantities of moisture within, and the flood tide in the affairs of men which set in on 6th September 1875 rendered it prejudicial to cricket. However what little there is to relate, shall be related. How Oliver paddled his own canoe and was leg before. How the Umpire took to back sliding and came down soft. How Pottinger hit a hot one to point and caught Oliver in the *Bombee* (see Marathi dictionary) and how Oliver notwithstanding his *Bombee* caught Pottinger out, and lastly but not least, how Johnston's buttered fingers were again brought into play. North won the event that depended on the discus, and put South in to the bowling of Pringle and the celebrated Johnston, the representatives of South being Wyer and Oliver. The first ball in the over was bowled by Pringle, which Wyer returned rather hot to the bowler and Pringle missed it, and again in the second over Wyer put up one of Johnston's to long on which Hancock declined to hold. Third over a Yorker of Pringle's was too much for Wyer, the Bombay Ballad Warbler; he, however, hit it hard and skied it up, but Pottinger always on the alert ran forward from behind the wicket, trapped him neatly and put an end to his career. West then came in and immediately hit a far pitched one of Johnston's for three to long on. Pringle's next over was a maiden, and Wilkins took command of the leathern sphere in Johnston's place. Off his first ball Oliver made one, and Pringle repeated his former performance of another maiden. Wilkins, who was bowling uncommonly well, clean bowled West last ball of the following over, and Francis joined Oliver. In the ninth over Oliver caught well hold of the first ball of Pringle's to square leg, but owing to the deadness and slippery state of the ground only ran four for it. Francis was then sent to the right about by a rasper of Wilkins. And Alban, one of the prettiest bats in the whole team, took his place, but it evidently was not his day, being caught first ball off Wilkins in the slips by Pottinger, a first class bit of fielding on the part of the Northern Captain. Steele—"a man of steel," "steel to the very back," an East Riding Yorkshireman, then took the place of Alban and faced Oliver, the latter of whom put up the first ball of Pringle's to point. Shakspear tells us—

"No man's pie is freed
From his ambitious finger."

But on this occasion Oliver's ball, not very unlike a mud pie from constant contact with the sloppy ground, was entirely freed from those buttered fingers of Johnston who was fielding point, and who missed about the easiest catch in the whole game. Next over was a maiden bowled by Wilkins. Pringle followed on and the East Riding man made one to leg off his second ball, and in the following over another to square leg off Wilkins which was well fielded by the Honourable Donald. Pringle's next over was a maiden, every ball of which was on the spot and well played by the man "as well as steel." Off the next over Oliver made one and Pringle then treated the spectators to another of his numerous maidens. And so on and so on both batsmen playing steadily up to the twenty-first over, when Oliver skied one of Pringle's to cover point which Coles refused to take advantage of. He was, however, shortly after bowled leg before wicket by Wilkins, having put together 24 runs, and considering all things—the state of the weather and ground—in a very creditable manner. Walter, of the Pompadours, a West Essex man, then joined our Yorkshire friend, and they pounded away and scattered the mud in all directions, cutting out fire work for the Dhobies on the morrow, but doing little or no execution to the bowling. Wherever the ball was hit there it stuck in the mud and would go no farther, and at this time of day all trace of grass was worn out of the ground by the constant slithering of the fielders. Johnston then relieved Pringle, but his artillery generally so deadly on hard ground was less effective in the mud; it however mattered little, for the batsmen found it difficult to get the ball away, and when they did impossible to run. The ball now assumed the appearance of that nocturnal carnivorous bird of the genus *Strix* in a boiled state, and all the hitting in the world would not make it fly. The man of Steele and the West Essexer hit as hard as they might, could effect nothing but ones and twos. When in the thirty-first over Johnston clean bowled the Yorkshire man after making a pretty and lengthened stand for the sum total of 6. Anderson then came in and was despatched at once by a ruthless one of Johnston's. When that old Scipio Africanus, the Southern Captain, made his appearance upon the scene—

"Time on his head has snow'd; yet still 'tis borne aloft."

and a warrior (as he is) he looked from top to toe. His object seemed to be to redeem the mispent moments past, for he soon put together 14 when his middle stump was ripped up by one of Johnston's peculiars. Walter was then joined by Hamilton *alias* Romeo, who commenced with a good crump to leg, which was however well fielded for the small sum of two. Wodehouse, the old soldier, then took an over or two at Wilkins' end and started with a maiden, after which Romeo got well hold of one of Johnston's far pitched ones to long on which was again fielded, and only scored two. In the following over Walter and Hamilton each scored one off Wodehouse, and Hamilton who seemed full of hitting sent the two next of Johnston's respectively for two and one to square leg. He was then clean bowled middle stump by Wodehouse, and Ozanne made his appearance, and kept the field lively when Walter at last fell to a real Johnsonian, bringing the innings of South to a conclusion for 86 runs. No time being lost, North commenced their innings by sending in Graham and Hancock to the bowling of Ozanne fast round and Oliver underhand slows. Hancock made no stand, being bowled third ball by Ozanne for a duck, and Coles came in when a short stand was made till Coles was clean bowled by Oliver, having scored only four. Wilkins took his place and slipped one for two, when Graham after making eight, let one of Oliver's pass him which took his wicket. Wodehouse, the old soldier, then joined Wilkins, but science was of little avail on such a swamp. Wilkins lost his footing and at the same time his wicket. When Bob Campbell joined Wodehouse, the latter of whom was shortly after bowled by Ozanne, and the Northern Capt. Pottinger came in, these two warriors made the vast stand in the whole innings; but although they both hit away manfully, the *boiled owl* would not fly, and after putting together 13, Campbell was caught by Wyer at square leg, and Holland joined Pottinger; he, however, lost his wicket by the first ball in Ozanne's second over after his arrival, and his vacancy was filled by Pringle in the 69th over of the game. Pottinger hit a hot one to point which caught Oliver in the *Bombee* and stuck there, although the force with which it sped nearly knocked him over. Thus fell the gallant Northern Captain after having contributed 14 runs to the score in correct cricketing style. Johnston then joined Pringle and was caught and bowled by Hamilton after scoring one. The last man Gray followed on, when Pringle laid hold of one of Hamilton's to square leg a good hit; but Fellows running backwards just managed so secure it with his left hand, making one of the grandest catches ever seen on any ground. Thus ended the Northern innings for the small total of 56. But the smallness of this score as well as that of South was attributable alone to the bad state of the weather and ground, rendering it almost impossible to stand and see much more to play. An attempt was made to play out the match but the ground soon became a lake, and no tonics being at hand, it was agreed by the respective Captain that the match should be considered a draw.

Umpire for North—C. Pritchard.
Do do South—Fraser Hore.
The annexed is the score.

SOUTH.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
M R Wyer, c Pottinger, b Pringle	1	Not out	4
N R Oliver, l b w, b Wilkins	24		
J West, b Wilkins	6		
F W Francis b Wilkins	0		
C Alban, c Pottinger, b Wilkins	0		
I L Steele, b Johnson	6		
G E Walter, b Johnson	12	Not out	3
J W Anderson, b Johnson	0		
S Fellows, b Johnson	14		
E O Hamilton, b Wodehouse	8		
E C Ozanne, not out	4		
Leg Byes	2		
Wide Balls	5	....	1
No balls	4		
	86		

NORTH.

G Hancock, b Ozanne	0
D Graham, b Oliver	8
W Coles, b Oliver	4
A D Wilkins, run out	4
C Wodehouse, b Ozanne	7
R S Campbell, c Wyer, b Oliver	13
B Pottinger, c Oliver, b Hamilton	14
W Holland, b Ozanne	1
A Pringle, c Fellows, b Hamilton	3
G A Johnson, c and b Hamilton	1
R E Grey not out	0
Wide Balls	1
	56

THE KING OF BURMAH'S CHIEF BUTLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having noticed in your yesterday's issue that a DeSouza, said to be the son of an aid-de-camp to the Governor of Goa has been appointed chief butler to the King of Burma, allow me to say that the story is a *canard*, evidently made for malicious motives.—I have numerous friends and relatives in the Portuguese army, and can say with certainty that no Goanese officer ever held the post of an aid-de-camp to the Governor-General of Goa. It being the invariable practice that none but Europeans are allowed on his staff. The ideas of some Englishmen are indeed as highly absurd as unjust; they seem to ignore the existence of the Portuguese nation, and to be in hapless confusion regarding Portugal and Goa, believing them to be synonymous terms. As to Goanese colonels being cooks to Englishmen in Bombay, I must say it is a capital joke and not unworthy of the *Figaro*. I am not surprised, however, it is John Bull all over, his gullibility is proverbial, he will believe anything you tell him to the disparagement of other nations besides his own.

I enclose my card. PORTUGUESE.
Bombay, 11th September.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th instant.

Submitted the following rules for the measurement of native decked boats, which have been approved by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee:—

Measure the length along the deck from the after part of the stem to the fore part of the stern post.

Secondly.—The breadth from the broadest part from skin to skin.

Thirdly.—The depth from under the Tonnage Deck down the Pump well to skin.

Multiply these three dimensions together and divide the product by 130 and the quotient will be the tonnage of hull of such vessel.

If the vessel have a poop or other closed in space, measure the inside length, breadth, and height of such there-of as may be included within the bulk heads part whether enclosed within foremost bulk head or not.

Multiply these three measurements together and dividing the product by 92·4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the tonnage of hull of such vessel.

NOTE.—In measuring breadth the skin is the inner side of the inner planking, and if a boat or vessel has no inner planking a thin batten laid on or against the inner side of the timbers would represent the inner skin, and in measuring depth the floor timber, or in its absence the upper part of the kelson shall represent the skin.

RESOLUTION.—The rules are approved and the sanction of them by Government should be applied for. It should also be brought to the notice of the Government of India that uniformity in the method of measuring native craft at all ports in India is very desirable.

Submitted the following proceedings of a meeting between representatives of Municipality and Port Trust on the subject of water supply to the shipping:—

It was agreed (1) that the supply of water to the shipping should cease to be drawn from Carnac Bunder pipe as soon as possible.

2. Agreed that it is the duty of the Municipality to place water pipes in such a position at some other Bunder as that the water barges can obtain a supply from them for the shipping.

3. The Municipal Commissioner agrees to recommend to the Town Council that a pipe should, for this purpose, be laid to Mazagon Bunder at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,000, on condition that the Port Trust advance the money. The Municipality to agree to repay the amount and interest at 4½ per cent. in 6 years.

4. Agreed that the arrangement to supply water for the shipping at one fourth the town rate, made between the Municipality and the Harbour Board in 1867, should remain in force until the expiry of the term then agreed upon, viz., 10 years.

5. Agreed that if hereafter the Trustees should desire to lay a main not exceeding 22 inches from the Vehar, 32" main at Jamsetjee Hospital to the Elphinstone Estate, and if the Municipality should be unwilling to undertake the work themselves, then the Trustees should be at liberty to lay the said main, and that in that case interest on the capital outlay at 4½ per cent. with sinking fund at about 7½ per cent. should form a first charge against the revenue derived by the Municipality from water supplied through the main, the balance of revenue after meeting this interest and sinking fund to belong to the Municipality.

6. Notwithstanding the arrangement made in the previous para: the Municipality should have the option of purchasing the said main at cost price, whenever they please, provided that interest on cost of pipe has been paid to date of purchase.

7. The ordinary town rate should be charged for water supplied by this main to the Trust, and to any others to whom connections with it may be permitted, and water should only be supplied to the public free from the main by mutual arrangement on the principle generally prevailing for such free supply throughout the town.

RESOLUTION.—Report of the Committee is approved.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

Deen Mahomed Shaik Ismail, Gungaram Muncaram, Shaik Curreem Abdool Kader, and Dama Pundoo, were charged with having, on the 9th of July last, counterfeited the Queen's coin, namely, twelve half-anna pieces, and also with having been in possession of counterfeit coins knowing them to be counterfeit, and with being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting coin. The first prisoner pleaded guilty, and the others claimed to be tried. Mr. Turner appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Turner, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case as follows. On the 10th of July the four prisoners went to the shop of one Visram Baloo, a liquor seller, and there purchased a small quantity of liquor, and tendered in payment two half-anna coins. Visram Baloo, seeing the suspicious character of these coins, put one into the fire and it melted. He thereupon asked a friend to call a policeman, and the prisoners were eventually all given in charge. An Inspector of Police proceeded to the house of one Rahimut, a woman living in the Duncan Road, and there he found several tools, which the jury would probably think were the instruments actually used in making these coins. They would hear the woman's account of the proceedings of the prisoners on the day previous to that on which they went to the liquor shop. She would tell them that on that day the prisoners spent a considerable portion of the day upstairs, and took fire upstairs in an earthen tray. The police afterwards found a man, who would tell the jury that by the direction of the prisoners he made the iron ring which was found with the prisoners along with the other instruments. Lastly, the Government assayist would state what was the quality of the metal of which these coins were made.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution, who proved the facts as stated by Mr. Turner.

After his Lordship had summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, but recommended the third and fourth prisoners to mercy. The first and second prisoners were then sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and the others to nine months'.

THEFT.

Gungappa Sattapa pleaded not guilty to having, on the night of the 27th July last, committed theft of Rs. 14,000, the property of one Melingai Teppai.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Hearn, (Public Prosecutor) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, for the defence.

After Mr. Jardine had addressed the jury, several witnesses were called for the prosecution. It appeared from their evidence that the complainant was a moonim and carried on business with three other persons in a room in Lohar Chawl. He was a tenant of the prisoner, who was also a moonim, and carried on business with a man called Mesappa in a room next to his (complainant's). On the night of the 27th July last, the complainant, before retiring to rest, put Rs. 14,000 in notes and Rs. 150 in cash into his box and locked it. Next morning the box was found lying open in a verandah at the side of the house with the notes missing. Information was given to the police, and three of the inmates of the house were taken into custody, but nothing was discovered, and they were subsequently released. On the following day in the evening, by Mr. Edginton's advice, the prisoner, with two or three others, began searching the chawl, and while they were searching a heap of earth, the prisoner took out a bundle of paper from a niche in the wall, which turned out to contain nearly the whole of the lost notes. The complainant's story was that the prisoner refused to show what he had in his hand till a policeman was called and took the packet from him, but the cross-examination tended to show that the complainant had offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any one who found the notes, and that the prisoner only refused to give up the notes till he was paid the reward.

After the case for the prosecution had closed, his Lordship asked the jury whether they would like to hear the defence, or whether, considering that the notes were not found till two days after the theft, and that the prisoner was a man in a high position, they thought there was not sufficient evidence.

The foreman stated that the jury were satisfied the prisoner was not guilty.

His Lordship said he quite agreed in that opinion, and the prisoner was then discharged.

THE UMBALLA St. LEGER SWEEP.

UMBALLA, SEP. 10.

Nos.	Horses.	Drawers.
1162	Salvator	Gertrude and Mabel.
3448	Claremont	Ladies' Confederacy.
1409	Camballo	Iyswamy Pilley.
3361	Gilbert	E. J. Topple.
3752	Per Se	Norma.
3486	Balfe	H. W.
1231	Earl of Dartrey	Baroda Frights.
2900	Repentance Colt	Old Flick.
1949	Dreadnought	Ivanhoe.
2461	Bay of Naples	Neville Jackson.
2048	New Holland	Cruikshank.
745	Breechloader	Moody and Sankey.
1193	Telescope	Laing.
320	St. Cyr	Jane T.
1937	Temple Bar	Lancer.
1637	Rabagas	Second Guinness.
3247	Sister to Musket	Wrangler.
1922	Conductor	Blodwell.
1866	Craig Millar	Belooches.
2104	Seymour	Gerasimo.
1631	Garterly Bell	Reg.
987	Makeshift Colt	W. C.
603	Perkin Warbeck	St. A. and L. R.
3425	Lady Morgan	Colt's Chance.
1905	The Field	J. A. Meesrmour.
	Tickets taken	Rs. 4,035
	1st Prize about	,, 22,800
	2nd Prize about	,, 8,500
	3rd Prize about	,, 5,500
	Starters about	,, 1,700

—*Times of India.*

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

HEAVY RAINS AT DELHI.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH SEPT.

Very heavy rain at Delhi. Twenty-three inches in twenty-four hours on Tuesday night. Thousands of houses destroyed, and forty persons killed.

Diversion at the Beas demolished. Trains delayed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CALCUTTA, 11TH SEPT.

A meeting was held to-day of natives at the office of the British Indian Association to consider the necessary steps to give an entertainment to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the natives of Bengal.

SATURDAY'S *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

SIMLA, 11TH SEPT.

The *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Maharaja Ishwaripershad Narayen Singh of Benares as additional member of Council.

The *Gazette* also notifies goods imported into India by or for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales or his suite are to be exempted from Customs duties.

AN INDIGNANT CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT.

Sir Salar Jung has telegraphed an indignant contradiction of the statement that the Nizam of Hyderabad positively declines doing honour to the Prince of Wales.

The telegram further states that both the Nizam and his Ministers are most anxious to receive His Royal Highness with every possible honour, and that large orders have already been given in connection with the reception preparations, and should the Prince not visit Hyderabad it will cause them severe disappointment. In mentioning the proposal that the Nizam should meet the Prince at Ellora, Sir Salar Jung explains that the Nizam, being a delicate and excitable youth, the doctors and Major Clark consider a long railway journey might be attended with danger.

THE ALBERTA AND MISTLETOE COLLISION.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT.

The second Coroner's jury in the Alberta and Mistletoe case have given their verdict to the effect that the collision was accidental, but that the navigating officers of the Alberta committed an error of judgment. The jury recommend a lower rate of speed and that a better look-out be kept.

OPENING OF THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

BELGRADE, 10TH SEPT.

Prince Milan at the opening of the Servian Parliament earnestly alluded to the insurrection which is disturbing the Servian Borderland and to the concentration of Turkish troops upon the frontier. He said he trusted that the Sultan and the great Powers will discover means to pacify and satisfy the population and promised to contribute to the restoration of an orderly condition of affairs.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 10TH SEPT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....		63,000	bales.
Do	do Amount forwarded.	2,000	do
Do	do Sales of Surats....	20,000	do
Do	do Imports of Cotton..	21,000	do
Do	do Surats....	6,000	do
Do	do Stock of Cotton....	785,000	do
Do	do Surats....	249,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..		64,000	do

In Surats during the week sales have been pressed at a decline of 1/16 to ⅛ on previous quotations.

LONDON, 10TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera.................... 4⅞d.

In the Manchester Market there has been very little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings..................	6s. 7½d.
8½ lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist..................	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	104½
Bar Silver	56⅞

Arrival.—Khersonese.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11TH SEPT., 3-50 P.M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th September, 5-35 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. Ther. 82.

CARWAR, 12th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. 5. Ther. 84. Bar. 30·2. Fall of rain 50 cents.

MANGALORE, 12th September, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. Ther. max. 82, min. 72. W. B. 78. Fall of rain 10 cents.

VINGORLA, 12th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. light. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 3 cents.

THE *Times of India* on Saturday afternoon revealed, perhaps unconsciously, one of the probable causes of its opposition to Mr. Macfarlane's voting paper being accepted by the Corporation. It says—"The only witness in the case is a certain attorney, whose intimate associations with Smith of the Bunder, while possibly contributing to sharpness of practice, may have somewhat blurred his sharpness of memory." We remember now that poor Mr Macfarlane had also the misfortune, a short time ago, of being employed as Mr. Blanchard's solicitor in that gentleman's successful action against the *Times of India*. The sharpness of memory of the *Times of India* writer has evidently not been blurred to that fact.

Native Opinion says:—"It gives us much pleasure to state on the most reliable authority that after a long and unjust delay of nearly half a year, the Political Agent of Kattywar, Mr. Peile has seen his error in having most arbitrarily deprived of his sunnuds Mr. Nagindas Brijbhukandas in connection with the late Rajkote Association and has restored him at last to those sunnuds." We do not wonder at Mr. Peile consenting to give Mr. Nagindas his sunnuds back again, considering that it is only about a month ago since Mr. Nagindas sent a letter to the Bombay newspapers, acknowledging the faults laid to his charge by Mr. Peile, and humbly apologising. After Mr. Nagindas' letter, it is amusing to see attempts to make him a Hindoo Personation of Virtue Rewarded.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

IT is stated that a break of some importance has occurred on the Rewari branch of the Rajpootana line, about eight miles from Delhi.

THE pay of the servants of the Goa Government is said to be in arrears for want of funds. This statement, which is taken from a Goa paper, is probably without very good foundation. The Goa Government can be only temporarily short of cash.

THE movement which aims at curtailing the extravagant customs of native marriages appears, according to the *Pioneer*, to be making way in Behar. The other day a deputation of natives waited on Mr. Metcalfe with a request that he would use his personal influence for the promotion of the good cause.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* says that, being wholesomely impressed with the necessity of making a respectable appearance before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore is having a new body guard, consisting of a jemadar, a naique and ten sowars, trained at Bangalore to be in attendance upon him when at Madras.

THE Lahore paper reports that there has been a decided improvement in the health of the troops at Umballa. The companies of the Rifle Brigade, out in cholera camps, have only had one fatal case of cholera within the last seventeen days. Should this satisfactory state continue, we fancy the Rifles will shortly return to their Barracks in Umballa, prior to leaving for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

FROM the crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces to the 11th of September, we learn that at Benares and Mirzapore the rice and other crops have suffered from excessive rains. At Jhansi the rice prospects are bad, at Meerut the rains have set in again, and from Moradabad the report is "slight tantalizing rain." From Allahabad and other districts the prospects of the crops are reported to be very good.

THE undermentioned specification of invention has been filed under section 10 of Act XV. of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. An improved tea-rolling machine, being adapted to feed and deliver its contents by its own motion directly into a sifter worked off, itself acting simultaneously: by John Greig, Junior, Engineer and Planter, Jaipore, Upper Assam.

THE state of the Acting Chief Justice of Ceylon, Sir Richard Morgan's health has necessitated his taking a sea voyage. He left Colombo on the morning of September 4th for Galle, where he will go on board the M. M. S. Djemnah for the Straits. Sir Richard contemplates a couple of months' voyage through the Malayan Archipelago, and on to the Australian colonies. The Hon'ble C. H. Stewart is to be Acting Chief Justice.

MUCH discontent is being shown at Colombo with the Governor's proposal to make the State Ball to be given to the Prince a Subscription Ball; no wonderful thing, the *Ceylon Times* says, considering the close-fisted and undignified nature of the proposal. Indeed there is abroad a feeling of dissatisfaction with the programme as a whole that has been laid down for the reception of the Prince of Wales, a dissatisfaction which threatens to interfere very seriously with the subscriptions.

WE learn from the Calcutta *Daily News* that the proposal of Colonel Hyde, the Mint Master of Calcutta, for the establishment of a school of Mechanical Art, has been approved of by Government. The school will shortly be opened in one of the godowns in the vicinity of the Guardrooms of the Custom House towards Fairlie Place. The building is now being fitted up for the purpose. If we are rightly informed the classes are to meet every morning and evening, Sundays excepted.

A RUSSIAN Expedition, under Colonel Sosnovski, accompanied by a Captain, a Medical Officer, and four Siberian Cossacks, is said to be under orders to travel from Hankow through the Gobi Desert to South-Western Siberia. The object of this expedition is apparently to assist the designs that Russia entertains of securing to herself the overland trade from China through Turkestan. The carrying out of this object may involve a series of conquests and keep a large portion of the Russian Army well employed for an almost indefinite period.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Englishman* at Calcutta that private advices from Australia, received on Thursday, report the closing of the jute mill in Melbourne, and the dismissal of the hands from inability to compete at the prices at which Calcutta lands cornsacks and woolpacks at that port. Thus quickly has Calcutta driven from the field its nearest and weakest opponent. Next must follow the mill in San Francisco, which is said to be unable to pay its expenses at present prices. Sooner or later will the great bulk of mills in England and Europe share a like fate. It is a question of time only.

CEYLON is getting a bad character for cholera. The Madras Government has taken steps to have all native vessels coming from Ceylon or from infected ports in Southern India, put in quarantine, so as to prevent the greater introduction of cholera there. At Colombo, we learn from the *Ceylon Times*, a similar precaution is about to be taken with regard to all vessels of that class coming from Tuticorin and other ports in Southern India; so that there will be in a short time a double check, which will not a little interfere, some say, with the stream of immigration that flows into Ceylon by Colombo.

THROUGH communication by train has been restored, as already reported, over the S., P. and D. Railway. The usual speed of trains has had to be reduced over the late break of 27 miles between Umritsur and Beas, and it now takes two hours longer, than it previously did, to reach Jullundhur and other stations down country. This, the Lahore paper understands, is only a temporary arrangement, necessary to consolidate the new diversions and embankments, and we learn that by about the 15th instant a new Time Table will be issued reducing the extra time from two hours to about thirty minutes, until the line can be permanently re-opened over the new bridges and culverts which experience has shown, are necessary to be reconstructed. These new works are heavy, and cannot, we understand, be completed much before the end of the year.

THE following story is told in Calcutta: no reply has, however, been made to the insinuations cast on certain persons:—A European, in distress, asked the Clergyman of a Scotch Church for assistance, when the significant question was put, "are you a Scotchman?" Not only was the applicant Scotch, as to father and mother, although himself born in India, but, it is said not, he had suffered from cutaneous disease. But these facts failed to satisfy the Minister of the Gospel. The applicant was dismissed without assistance, on the ground that he was not a *born Scotchman*. And what better ground, can we ask? Have we not high authority for the sublime doctrine—the Scotch for themselves, and God for all men? None the less, the Calcutta *Statesman* ventures to believe there is not a Scotchman who has been away from Scotland for three years, who will not repudiate the detestable Christianity of the Reverend gentleman, whoever and whatsoever he may be.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that Dr. Lyons, Civil Medical Officer, Bogra, has been suspended from his post, and the native doctor, attached to the station, ordered to take over charge of the office, and act as Medical Officer till a successor to Dr. Lyons could be appointed. The offence leading to the suspension seems to be of a grave nature, and to have arisen from a serious disruption of family peace, alleged against him in the Court of the Magistrate of Bogra by Mrs. Lyons. The duty of investigating the case may devolve either on Mr. Money, Judge of Mymensingh, or on a Commission, to be presided over by the Judge of Rungpore. Nor is it unlikely that the services of Dr. Lyons may be replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, whence he was transferred in 1871 for service under the Government of Bengal. Nothing, however, seems to have been finally decided upon in the matter, pending an explanation called for from Dr. Lyons.

THE course of true loyalty, like that of the more fickle affection, seems not to run smooth. There has been some growling at Calcutta, sneers at Bombay, and now the benighted is envious if not jealous. The *Madras Mail* bewails as follows:—"The Governor's letter to Sir Walter Morgan, which was read at the last meeting of the Reception Commitee was full of expressions of interest; but the public have yet to hear what the Governor and his colleagues have subscribed, or are going to subscribe. Even the approaching advent of the Heir Apparent has not roused the Government from their Neilgherry apathy. His Royal Highness is to be received by Mr. Robinson, as Governor, at Beypore; and by the Duke of Buckingham, as Governor, at Madras; and he will probably confer the Knighthood of the Star of India on the former, and the Grand Cross of the Exalted Order on the latter at the Investiture in Calcutta."

THE following is an extract from the Diary of the British Joint-Commissioner of Ladakh to 22nd August:—"Traders continue to drop in from the south, and several instalments of the season's caravan have reached this during the week from the north. The importations from India this year bid fair to be unusually large, and pretty fair indication of the thriving condition of trade. A fair amount of business has been transacted in Leh, though it has been almost entirely confined to Charras, which is just now in such demand that it monopolises all the speculations of the market. I have already mentioned that the importations lately made of this drug are of a very superior kind to what have hitherto been brought down from Yarkand; and there is a report that this is due to the Russians having prohibited its conveyance through Tashkend or any portion of their territory, by which route, and thence through Cabul, large quantities of Charras have hitherto found export to India. In my trade report for the past year I drew attention to the great falling off in the importation of gold dust from Yarkand. It is now stated that its export has been absolutely prohibited by the Amir under severe penalties. The traffic of the week has comprised 23 horse loads from India via Kulu, 19 via Kashmir, 19 from the Maharaja's territory and 27 from Yarkand; while 11 have gone to India and 15 to Kashmir."

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that a meeting of the European and native inhabitants of Benares was held in the spacious room of the Old Mint, on Thursday, September 9th, to consider the means to be adopted for securing some permanent memorial of the approaching visit to Benares of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The meeting was presided over by the Commissioner, C. P. Carmichael, Esq., and was largely attended by the native nobility and gentry of the city, including the Maharaja of Benares, the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I., Raja Shiva Prasad, C. S. I., Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., Baboo Gooroo Das Mitra, Baboo Futteh Narain Singh, Rai Narain Das, and many other gentlemen of position and influence. The Commissioner commenced the proceedings with a short speech, in which he stated that the meeting had been called at the desire of the residents of the city. The Maharaja of Benares then proposed that a spacious hospital be erected in commemoration of the royal visit; and remarked that, after consultation with his friends, he was able to affirm that this proposal would meet with general acceptance. He begged the President to present to His Royal Highness, on his arrival, the humble request of the residents, that he would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of the proposed hospital. The Maharaja concluded his observations by offering to bear all the expenses connected with that ceremony. He was followed by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, who seconded his proposal for the erection of a hospital. The sum of Rs. 68,535 was subscribed of which the Maharaja of Benares subscribed Rs. 25,000 and the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Rs. 15,000, Baboo Gooroo Das Mitra 6,000, Raja Shambhu Narayan Sinha 5,000, Family of the late Raja Patnimal 7,000. The Mahomedan community of Benares, 5,350. In his closing address, the Commissioner stated that a grand reception would be given to His Royal Highness, and there would be illuminations, decorations, and so forth, expressive of the joy and devoted loyalty of the city on the arrival of their distinguished visitor.

BOMBAY.

A JURYMAN FINED.—On Saturday at the Criminal Sessions Mr. C. L. Weber was fined Rs. 30 for non-attendance as a juryman.

DEATH OF A R.C. CHAPLAIN AT NEEMUCH.—We regret to state that the Rev. Father Innocent, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Neemuch, died there on the night of Sunday, the 5th inst, of cholera. He was much liked and respected.

INDECENT LANGUAGE.—Succaram Muckoond was charged on Saturday last, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having used indecent and insulting language to a woman named Luxmee and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 2.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—A woman named Marian was charged at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last with having stolen two gold ornaments belonging to Domingo Pereira, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the case was heard.

TORTURE.—Bhoodea Khundoo, a bullock cart driver, was prosecuted on Saturday last, before Mr. W. Webb, by Mr. Smith, one of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having wantonly ill-used and tortured one of his bullocks. The offence having been proved, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 3.

STRIPES AND IMPRISONMENT.—Ragoo Wittoo was convicted on two separate charges of petty theft on Saturday last at the Girgaum Police Court, and was sentenced to receive two weeks' imprisonment for the first offence and ten stripes for the second. The stolen articles consisted of Rs. 6 in cash, a brass lota and plate, and a *dhotee*.

THEFT OF COOKING UTENSILS.—Rama Ramjee, a low caste Hindoo, was found guilty on Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, of having stolen fifteen brass and copper utensils belonging to Bhickajee Makjee, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The prisoner was noted on the charge sheet as being known to the police as an "old offender."

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—In the case of J. G. Rendall, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, Mr. Inverarity on Saturday made an application, before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the Criminal Sessions to direct the case to be tried by a special jury on Thursday, which, he said, was a convenient day for him. His Lordship granted the application.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—A man named Mahomed Ismael and three others, who were charged at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. W. Webb, with having been guilty of disorderly conduct in a public place on the previous day pleaded guilty, and were ordered to pay fines of Rs 5 each, or in default, to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A CAUTION TO RECKLESS RIDERS IN ROTTEN ROW, POONA.—The District Superintendent of Police at Poona, Captain A. B. Portman, has issued a notice as a warning to reckless riders and others who are in the habit of exercising their horses "with clothing on" in "Rotten Row" that they will be liable to be punished under the provisions of Section XXXI. of Act VII. of 1867.

ILLEGAL BUTCHERS.—AmeerB abajee and two other men were, on Saturday last, charged at the Girgaum Police Court with having carried on business as butchers without first obtaining permission from the Municipal Commissioner. The case was heard before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the presiding Magistrate, and the prisoners having been found guilty, were fined Rs. 5 each.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION TO A THOROUGHFARE.—Two men, described as cowherds, were charged with this offence by letting their cattle stray unprotected, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. W. Webb, and were, on conviction, fined Rs. 2 each. The nuisance created by cattle roaming at large through our streets is one which the Police do well to suppress.

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.—A correspondent brings to our notice a very gross case of carelessness on the part of the Bombay Postal Department. A letter addressed as plainly as could be wished to a gentleman in Bombay was sent all over the country and finally travelled up the Persian Gulf, returning to Kurrachee and thence to Bombay, where it originally started from. Altogether it took from the 24th June to the 26th August to deliver a note in Bombay between places little more than a mile apart!

DEATH OF A PARSEE LADY.—Very great sympathy, has been felt for Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, some time ago carting agent to the Railway companies, at his sad domestic bereavement, the death of his wife Bai Maneckbaie, which occurred on Saturday morning last. It is felt more especially in the Parsee community, of which Mr. Byramjee is an esteemed and respected member, and deservedly so. The funeral party was one of the largest known among the Parsees. A large sum of money was distributed in charity to the triests and poor Persians.

THE THEATRE: MR. LEWIS' COMPANY.—On Saturday night the Grant Road Theatre was filled by an appreciative audience. The burlesque of "Ivanhoe" was again performed, and put on the stage in first class style. The dancing of the sisters Gray, and of the clever representative of Isaac, the Jew, was much admired, and the cause of *encores*; and the singing of the whole company of several of the choruses from 'La Fille de Madam Angot," particularly the Conspirators' chorus, was so excellent, that an *encore* was the inevitable result. The representatives of *Ivanhoe, Wamba*, *Sir Brian* and *Rowena* were all good and much admired. To-night Mrs. Lewis will appear, and as she is an accomplished actress, already known to local fame, we would advise every one who can to patronise the performance.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Friday Bai Dinbai, wife of Pestonjee Dinshaw, laid an information before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Magistrate of Police, charging her step-mother, Meetheebai, with having stolen sundry jewels of the aggregate value of about Rs. 7,600. It appears that the complainant had deposited the said ornaments several years ago in a box in the house of her step-mother, and had last seen them safe there about two months ago. On Friday last on opening her box, she found the jewels missing, the lock having been previously broken, bearing evident marks of some violence having been used. She thereupon immediately informed the Police, and the case is now in the hands of Mr. Mills and the detectives. The hearing of the matter will be adjourned until the Police have succeeded in obtaining some clue of the robbery.

RUNAWAY SEAMAN.—While the American frigate Tennessee, which left our port on Saturday last, was at Aden, three seamen, one of whom was an Englishman, ran away from her. After her departure from that port they were arrested and sent on to Bombay on board the mail boat which arrived here last week. No police or other officer being sent with them, on their arrival in Bombay they made a bolt from the mail boat, and attempted to escape on shore by one of the many native boats which surrounded the mail steamer on her arrival. Two of them were re-captured, the third (the Englishman) escaped and has not since been heard of. It is said that the men of the mail boat supplied him with funds, which he has doubtless used to make his way up-country. On Saturday when the Tennessee was about to leave the harbour, two men attempted to escape from her, into a boat lying alongside, one of them was re-captured, but the other has disappeared in a mysterious manner, no trace whatever of him being forthcoming. It is thought that he fell overboard and has been drowned.

THE RAJAH OF BHOWNUGGUR.—A correspondent writes:—The Poona correspondent of the *Times of India* says in a letter which appears in this morning's issue of that journal:—"Things are coming to a pretty pass regarding the procuring of houses this season at Poona. Fancy H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur has to put up with a small house near the Railway station because no others can be got." However true the statement of the first of these sentences may be, that of the following one is absolutely incorrect. His Highness stays in the very commodious bungalow known as "Bishop's House," which, to any one knowing Poona well must be patent, is one of the biggest houses in the station. The information supplied to your contemporary argues an absence of knowledge in the writer which had much better have been supplied before venturing an assertion in public. If, however, the writer in question stumbled on this blunder in attempting to swell his letter to a certain length, he fished in the wrong quarter. It is not all native Rajahs in connection with whom unguarded statements may be made with impunity even by newspaper correspondents.

DEATH OF A SCHOOLMASTER AT KURRACHEE.—We regret to learn of the death, on last Friday night, of Mr. Rice, the Head Master of the of K. E. & I. E. School, Kurrachee. The deceased had been ailing for a short time only. Mr. Rice succeeded Mr. Carter in the School about two years ago.—*Sind News.*

THE LATE COMMANDANT OF DEOLALEE.—A meeting of the chief residents in the Camp at Deolalee was convened at the shop of Mr. Cursetjee Dosabhoy, general merchant, on the 4th instant for the purpose of taking into consideration the most fitting steps to be taken in forwarding and presenting to the late Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Meurant, 83rd Regiment, now in England. It was resolved that an address should be fowarded expressive of their appreciation of and gratitude for his great exertions on their behalf during the five years which he held command of the Depot.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 11.

THE SUNDAY'S RIOT AT POONA.—Mr. Rajana Lingoo, a pleader of the Poona District Court, had laid an information before the City Police, under Section 153, of the Indian Penal Code, for "wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot" against one Gunnoo peon, employed in the office of the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, and another bookbinder named Gunnoo also employed in the office of the above Revenue Commissioner. We understand that the City Police have charged both of these individuals of the offence and committed the case to the City Magistrate, which will be heard on Monday next—*Id.*

HEAVY RAIN IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—We understand that heavy rain has commenced falling since the beginning of the week between Sattara and Belgaum; on Tuesday last the Verna River had risen so high that the mail between Poona and Belgaum was detained for ten hours at the river. The Belgaum mail which left on Wednesday did not arrive till last night; the mail from Sattara to Poona arrives regularly daily. We are afraid that the letters despatched from Belgaum and Dharwar for the overland mail which left yesterday will be delayed and forwarded by the next overland mail. Three small brigdes between Belgaum and Sattara have been washed away by the heavy rain.—*Id.*

POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—By an authoritative ruling, recently laid down by the Government of India in the Financial Department, it is considered objectionable that police officers should receive any pay or allowance whatever, direct, from a Railway company. It appears that in the Central Provinces and Berar, certain District Superintendents of Police receive Rs. 50 per month, each, from the G. I. P. Railway Company, for superintending the police of the Railway, and that a conveyance allowance of Rs. 5 a day is paid direct by the B. B. and C. I Ry. Co. to the Superintendent of Police on this line, while in Bombay no such practice exists elsewhere. This arrangement is held to be irregular and the Government of Bombay have been directed to arrange with the G. I. P. Ry. Co. for the payment by this company to the Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar, respectively, of the amounts now paid direct to the Superintendents of Police under those Governments and for the payment by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. to itself (Bombay Government) of a sufficient amount to cover the conveyance allowance in Bombay of the Superintendent of the Police on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. while in Bombay. The Government of Bombay and the Administrations of Berar and the Central Provinces have also been directed to continue to each Superintendent, who now receives allowances from the Railway Company, a consolidated pay equal to that which he has hitherto received from the Government and from the Railway Company, but that they should consider whether the pay of those officers should be continued on this scale after they are vacated by the present incumbents. It is also laid down that, in future no officers of Government should receive pay direct from any Railway Company without, in each case, the special sanction of the Government of India it being a well understood principle that the Government does not allow its officers to take any pay or fees whatever from any other government, body, or individual, unless the services of such officers are by special permission lent to such government, body, or individual.—*Indian Daily News.*

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN "GENTLEMAN."

ON Saturday morning, last at the High Court, a European of respectable appearance was brought up in custody before Sir Charles Sargent, and called upon to show cause why he should not be detained in custody at the suit of one of his creditors, a Borah merchant, from whom he had obtained about Rs. 3,000 worth of fancy articles.

The prisoner gave his name as A. F. Ekins, and first said that he was the son of a Calcutta Judge, and afterwards that his father was the Brigadier-General of Bengal. Since his arrival in Bombay he has been living at Watson's Hotel, where he was arrested on Friday evening. He had announced his intention of leaving Bombay by the s.s. Macedonia, and the complainant thereupon had him arrested pending the settlement of his claim.

Before Sir Charles Sargent he was unable to show cause against his detention, and having no security, was sent to jail, pending the hearing of the complainant's suit against him.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office on Saturday last, Mr. George Taylor in the chair.

The Chairman said that they were assembled that evening for a special purpose, and that was to consider the notice which had been issued by the directors of the Company in the following form:—

"An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Co-operative Society his hereby convened for Saturday, the 11th September, 1875, at 3 P. M., to consider that clause 104 be expunged from the articles of association; to wit, 'that Messrs. C. E Mitchell and Co. shall be secretaries and agents of the Society at a monthly salary to be fixed by the Board,' and the words secretaries and agents be inserted in clause 106 between the words 'such' and 'managers' and that the latter portion of the same clause 'the directors shall also have power to suspend the secretaries and agent's' be also expunged.

"GEO TAYLOR,

"Chairman of the Board of Directors."

He supposed most of them had examined the articles of association and considered what effect this proposition would have upon the articles. If they looked at the articles of association they would find that the clause 104 simply bound Messrs. C. E Mitchell and Co. as secretaries and agents of the Society at a fixed monthly salary, but clause 106 went on to give powers to the directors to remove or suspend secretaries or agents or others as they might think proper for the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Society. Clause 104 made no mention of the secretaries or agents of the Society being subject to removal or suspension, and therefore by the mode of construction of that clause they would be excluded, and the removal and suspension would refer simply to the parties named in clause 106, viz., managers, bankers, assistants, clerks, directors and other officers; but that doubt was removed by the line at the end of that clause in which were added these words "the directors shall also have power to suspend secretaries and agents." The insertion of these words did not exempt the secretaries, whoever they might be at the present time, or might be hereafter, from being removed as other servants of the company would be. That subjected them to suspension and left it to the directors to call a meeting such as that was for the purpose of considering whether the Secretary should be removed or not and another gentleman substituted. The directors and the committee, upon the examination of those clauses, had considered that it was not safe for the company to allow the clauses to stand in the words in which they were expressed. They thought that they should have power not merely for the removal and suspension of those that were subordinate to them, but that they should also have power for the removal and suspension of the secretaries if they thought proper. This, the Chairman said, was the only business before the meeting, and the question for their consideration was whether that power should exist or not. The Chairman concluded by saying that it remained for him, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, to propose the amendment as was suggested by the directors and the committee.

Mr. Wells—I beg to second this motion.

Mr. Langley opposed to the carrying out of the proposition by saying that the wording of the clause appointing Messrs. C. E. Mitchell and Co. as secretaries and agents was vague, and it did not limit their engagement to a specific period. Under that clause they were servants of the company at a monthly salary and were, therefore, removable at a month's notice.

Mr. LeMesurier—Are you speaking here as a shareholder or what?

Mr. Langley, having answered in the affirmative, went on to say that the fact of their being monthly servants did not make it a *sine qua non* that they should be removed from the secretaryship of the company, and he did not think it right that they should be subjected to removal unless for a grave fault or misconduct on their part. What, therefore, he wanted to say was that unless they had any ground for their dismissal they should not be removed.

Mr. LeMesurier—No body is talking about his dismissal at present.

Mr. Langley continued by saying that with regard to those gentleman he would remind them that although it was true that the articles of association might be altered by a special resolution at a meeting, still he was of opinion that Messrs. Mitchell and Co. could not be removed and the clause was worded thus "remove or suspend such managers, bankers, &c., and other officers as they shall think proper." He asked the meeting whether without any fault or misconduct it was proper for them to subject the present secretaries to removal or suspension.

The Chairman said that the amendment that was intended to be proposed was not meant to obliterate Messrs. Mitchell and Co. but any one A. B. or C. It was meant to give the directors power over the secretaries in the same manner as was over anybody else, whether that body be A. B. or C. or Messrs. Mitchell and Co.

Mr. Angus said that Mr. Taylor had put the matter before them in so lucid a manner that it was hardly necessary for him to go over it again. The resolution intended to be carried was as they were all aware to give absolute power to the body of directors in order that they might remove all obstacles in their way, and work with due regard to the Society's welfare. The secretaries and agents were found to be the masters of the Society, and the directors had no power or control over them. There was no personal objection to the retainment of Messrs. Mitchell and Co. as secretaries, but he wished to know whether the affairs of the Society should be allowed to stand as they were or whether they should be placed on a satisfactory basis. If they wished the Society to work in a satisfactory manner, there would, he need hardly say, be no objection to the motion being carried. There would be time to raise any arguments in favour of the present secretaries if their suspension or removal was proposed, but the present meeting was not to decide upon their removal; it was simply to give the directors power to remove them.

Mr. LeMesurier said that at the last meeting a sub-committee was appointed to assist the directors to determine the best means of satisfactorily conducting the affairs of the company, and the committee, after giving their best attention during the ten sittings which they had, were not satisfied themselves with the present working of the Society. They, therefore, thought themselves justified in placing their opinions before a meeting which was accordingly called to-day, in order that things might be straightened, and the Society's position placed on a satisfactory footing. He was asked, a little time ago, by one of the directors whether it was necessary to ask the attendance of solicitors, but as economy had been guiding their movements they thought they might do without their presence. (Cheers). He was however glad to say that a shareholder of the legal profession had gratuitously given them his legal advice, and he and others in the meeting were immensely obliged to him for that advice, though it was uncalled for. The best for them to do at present was to do as they were asked to do. (Applause)

The proposition having been put to the meeting was carried with two dissentients and the proceedings then terminated.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
Sept. 10th,	Friday.........	0 00	0 20	0 00
" 11th,	Saturday......	0 07	0 06	0 00
		0 07	0 26	0 00
Previously Registered		72 16	65 60	76 56
Total fall up to date.		72 23	65 86	76 57

THE MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE RECEPTION FUND.

THE following Bill is to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Bombay:—

A Bill to empower the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to aid in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to India.

Whereas His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales purposes visiting India some time in the month of November 1875; and whereas the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay is desirous of contributing from the Municipal Fund towards the fitting reception of His Royal Highness; and whereas it is expedient to empower the said Corporation to make a contribution from the Municipal Fund for the said purpose, and to provide for the payment of the same out of the cash balance which the said Corporation is required by the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 to retain at the end of each year, and for the restoration of the said cash balance to its proper amount after three years: It is enacted as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, anything contained in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 to the contrary notwithstanding, to contribute from the Municipal Fund towards the expense of providing for the becoming reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and for the public rejoicings during His Royal Highness' stay in the said City, such sum not exceeding half a lakh of rupees as the said Corporation shall deem fit.

2. The operation of every portion of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, which requires that provision shall be made for a cash balance of not less than one lakh and a half of rupees at the end of each year shall be and is hereby declared to be suspended so far as concerns the years eighteen hundred and seventy-five, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven: Provided that the cash balance at the end of each of the said years shall not be less than as follows, viz.:

at the end of 1875 one lakh of rupees;

at the end of 1876 one lakh and seventeen thousand rupees;

at the end of 1877 one lakh and thirty-four thousand rupees.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is desirable that the Municipality of Bombay shall contribute towards the fitting reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Bombay, and the Corporation are desirous of doing so.

It is, however, doubtful whether under the Bombay Municipal Act the Corporation have power to vote money for this purpose, and it is also doubtful whether the proposed grant will not reduce the cash balance at the end of the current year below the amount required by Section 35 of the Act.

This Act is, therefore, intended to meet these difficulties.

8th September 1875. J. GIBBS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—THE DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday afternoon, the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Forbes, presiding, for the purpose of protesting against the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* levied, under the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, on raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, and submitting a memorial to the Government of India that the tax be repealed; and also to record their protest against the continued maintenance of the Cotton Frauds Act. As members of the mercantile community, European and native, and the public generally, were invited to attend, a large number were present who were not members of the Chamber, the Spinning and Weaving trade being well represented. Among those present were observed Messrs. J. H. Latimer, C J. Mayhew, Nursey Kessowjee, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Tapidas Varjdas, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, &c.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said that, in the course of the proceedings that day, it might be as well, before entering into the business of the evening, especially as regarded those gentlemen, unconnected with the Chamber who had accepted the invitation to attend, shortly to state, first, the object of the meeting, and under what circumstances it had been brought about. To those members of the Chamber who had been present at the meetings held on the 5th and 6th of January last, it must be known that there was a long and important discussion held upon the subject, and as to what recommendations should be sent to the Committee recently appointed by the Government of India for revising the Tariff. In the resolutions, which had been passed by the Government of India, they called their (the Committee's) special attention to cotton goods and yarns imported into India, and H. E. the Viceroy asked the Committee to report what the effects of the duties would be, and in what respect it would be advisable to alter them; and concluded by stating that the policy of the Government of India was adopted with the object not to impose any new duties whatever, but solely for the purpose of raising revenue. The discussion on the 5th and 6th January was of considerable interest as it involved nearly all the questions affecting commerce. The results of those meetings were duly communicated to the Tariff Committee at Calcutta, and the resolutions then passed by the Chamber were in effect as follows:—That the Chamber recommended the abolition of import duty on (1) sugar and dates—as articles which were mainly imported into the Presidency of Bombay and which were really necessaries of life with large portions of the population; (2) on all articles for which Bombay acted more as a depot than as a place of consumption; and (3) on many small articles which gave little return to the revenue. The Chamber also recommended that export duties on all articles except those on rice, indigo, and lac be abolished. At the same time the Chamber, recognizing the fact that if these recommendations were carried out, it would cause a serious diminution of revenue, suggested the following means of meeting the deficiency, viz:—(1) by increased economy in public expenditure; (2) diminished expenditure for a time on Public Works; (3) by the institution of an excise tax on tobacco, in addition to the import duty, or, if practicable, the establishment of a Government monopoly in the article; and (4) the Chamber recommended that all imposts on tobacco, as well as on spirits and liquors, including licenses to sell, be taken out of the hands of Municipal and local bodies and carried to the general revenues of the country. Besides this the Chamber, not content with recommending the general abolition of export duties with the exception of rice, indigo and lac, especially urged upon the Government of India the desirability of abolishing immediately the export duty on Indian-made goods and yarns. All these suggestions and recommendations had been very fairly considered by the Tariff Committee at Calcutta, and also by the Government of India, and the result was that the request of the Bombay Chamber had been entirely complied with, and the export duty on Indian-made goods and yarns was abolished. As to their suggestions regarding increased import duty on certain goods, it was found not desirable to impose an extra duty on tobacco. In fact H. E. the Viceroy considered that changes in taxation should, if possible, be avoided, as prejudicial to the interests of Government, and annoying to the people, not only involving the letting loose of a whole body of tax collectors, but considerable expense in collecting the taxes. So the additional excise duty on tobacco had not been imposed. As regarded the recommendations of the Chamber with reference to increased economy in public expenditure and a diminished expenditure on Public Works, the Chairman thought that the Government, in passing the Tariff Bill, had given the matter every consideration and the Bill itself was, upon the whole, very satisfactory. The Chamber might rest assured that so long as Lord Northbrook was Viceroy, due attention would be paid to those points and needful measures taken in reducing those two items of expenditure. The suggestion of the Chamber to abolish all export duties, except those on rice, indigo, and lac, had been adopted, and the recommendation abolishing the import duty on sugar and dates, on articles for which Bombay acted more as a depôt than as a place of consumption, and on many small articles which gave little return to the revenue, had to a certain extent been complied with, for the Government had reduced the tax from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. As regarded the import duty on cotton goods and yarns, the amount of revenue realized by the tax, about £8,000, was more than the Government of India could afford to sacrifice, and that duty was consequently not repealed. The Chairman called attention to the fact that it was repeatedly announced in the debates of the Legislative Council, that the sole cause of this duty was not because the Government of India thought it desirable to tax cotton goods and yarns, but that the necessities of the revenue did not admit of its being abolished or even reduced. Taking, however, the bill as a whole, it was satisfactory and the Indian and commercial public ought to be satisfied with what had been done. But it had come to the knowledge of the members that there was one blot upon the bill—viz, the levying of a new impost duty on long-stapled cotton. Seeing that this question was one of considerable interest and importance to the Bombay commercial community, the Committee of the Chamber had convened a meeting to hear both sides of the question, and, if necessary, to record their opinion that it ought to be abolished, in a memorial to the Government of India. The Chairman said he had nothing to say himself, as the resolution to be brought forward upon this subject, was in the hands of members of the Chamber who would deal with the matter fully. Before concluding, however, he asked the meeting to remember that the Government of India had stated that their object in legislating was only with a view to protect their revenue, and not to protect any particular trade. There was also before the meeting another subject—namely, the maintenance of the Cotton Frauds Act, and this he considered would be very opportunely brought forward at the present meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said—I have the honour to propose the following resolution:—"That this meeting protests against the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* levied, under the Indian Tariff Act 1875, on raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, imported into British India, as an unjust and impolitic restriction on the manufactures of India, and contrary to that sound principle of the commercial policy of England, and of other enlightened nations which requires the State to give every encouragement to the free importation of the raw materials necessary for the development and extension of native manufactures." In proposing this resolution it will be well if I lay before you the present position of affairs, before showing how unjust the imposition of the 5 per cent. import duty on long-stapled cotton really is. We need not look at the question of the import duty on cotton manufactures as one either of protection or free trade. These duties were originally levied for revenue purposes and never have been considered in this country as protective duties. This is, I submit, clearly shown in the reply given by Lord Northbrook to the Chamber's memorial praying for their repeal. I do not remember the exact wording of the reply, but it was to the effect that these duties would be removed whenever the loss of revenue by so doing could be made good by some other means of taxation. It is very evident, therefore, that these duties are not maintained as a protection to the cotton industry of Bombay or India, but merely as a convenient means of raising revenue. Whenever the Indian Government can dispense with them the interests of the Indian millowners will never be considered. I maintain therefore that, in looking carefully at this question, we cannot look on these import duties as protective duties, and they may be removed at any time. We must therefore consider the 5 per cent. import duty on long-stapled cotton on its own merits, and not in connection with the import duty on manufactures. Before discussing the effect of this import duty on the cotton industry of India, I state boldly, and without fear of contradiction, that, had it not been for the social and political influence of Manchester, brought to bear on the Viceroy, through the Secretary of State for India, we should never have heard of so extraordinary a piece of legislation as the imposition of a duty on long-stapled cotton imported into India. Months ago I was warned by my friends at home that this influence was being used, and that strong pressure would be put on the Viceroy, but my informants were unable to ascertain what form the concession to the selfish demands of Manchester would take. We were not long, however, in seeing the effects of this pressure, the Bombay Government having proposed to bring in a Factories Act Bill. They could not, however, at once frame and pass this bill into an Act, without some show of justice, and appointed a Commission, largely composed of millowners, to collect evidence on the subject. Evidence was taken with much care, and together with the report of the Commission it is now in the hands of Government. If the Bombay Government brings in a bill at all calculated to curb and fetter cotton spinning enterprise in this country, in the face of the evidence laid before it by the Commission, then the Manchester influence is strong indeed. (Hear, hear.) The next attempt on the cotton industry came from Simla, and were we to be guided in our opinion of the measure brought forward by the Viceroy, by the remarks of the Viceroy himself and those of the Honourable Mr. Hope, when introducing it, we could only come to the conclusion that they were both ashamed of it. (A laugh.) Mr. Hope stated, with regard to the position of Manchester and India in manufactures that "The wisest policy in the interests of both, seemed to be to leave matters to take their natural course instead of aggravating, by interference, any evil, such as it was, which might exist." And yet he goes on to say that the only measure required in accordance to prevent what little evil there might be thought to exist, was the imposition of a duty on raw cotton. When we see a man of Mr. Hope's ability and fecundity of ideas reduced to the necessity of using such language as an excuse for bringing forward the measure, it may be presumed he must have been very much in want of good arguments in its favour. The Viceroy very wisely only vaguely referred to the subject and left it on Mr. Hope's shoulders. The whole argument, however, is that Indian manufactures having an advantage over Manchester owing to the duty in the importation of manufactured cotton goods, the pressure put on Government by Manchester, compelled them to equalize this, by putting India at a disadvantage with Manchester in obtaining long-stapled cotton. Let us now compare the positions of the Manchester and the Indian spinners. With the aid of cheap money, and an unlimited supply of skilled labour, the Manchester spinner can erect a mill at a much less cost than the Indian spinner. The Indian spinner, from the difference in climate, high temperature, and dry atmosphere, compared with England, which it is well known is much against both spinning and weaving, is obliged to build more commodious and better ventilated mills, and he has to pay a much higher price for his machinery. I need not tell you that freight, agents' commissions, landing and forwarding charges, and breakages more especially on the engines, boilers, shafting and other heavy portions, very much increase the cost of the machinery of a mill. Skilled labour for its erection has to be provided at enhanced cost from England. All these tend to make the cost of the mill very much greater than a similar establishment at home. Then in working the mill the additional cost of fuel, European superintendence, and exclusive of fuel, the extra cost of steam power in India, place the Indian manufacturer at a disadvantage with Manchester. All things considered then, the Indian manufacturer has not the great advantages over the Manchester spinner, which the latter is constantly dinning into our ears. Now, as to the policy of imposing a tax on raw cotton, I can only say that it is in direct opposition to that pursued for many years by England and all the nations of Europe. All have endeavoured to remove duties on articles of produce calculated to stimulate the manufacturing energies of the people, and very great pressure must have been brought to bear on a statesman of Lord Northbrook's training and experience to induce him to impose a duty so much at variance with modern civilization, and utterly opposed to the remarks made by His Excellency in the opening part of his speech. His Lordship said—"The Government of India possesses the advantage of being closely associated with the Government of England—a Government which has taken the lead in adopting and developing the principles of free trade; and we must expect to see our financial policy judged by a comparison with that of England—judged, that is to say, by the highest standard in the world. Indian statesmen have always acknowledged the principles of recent English financial legislation to be sound, although owing to differences between the two countries it has been impossible to carry them out as completely in India as in England. Indian statesmen have never regarded Customs duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the products or manufactures of India. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Massey, and Sir Richard Temple have all been thorough free traders. In India, equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine, contrary to the general interests of the country which imposes protective duties. In India, equally as in England, the doctrine has long since been abandoned that the mother country should favour colonies or foreign possessions by Customs tariffs or navigation laws; as well as the corresponding doctrine that colonies and foreign possessions should adopt Customs tariffs or other financial measures which favour the mother country against the interests of the colony." A little further on His Lordship says:—"And in all financial questions, the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard." A para. after that His Lordship says:—"A considerable revenue has hitherto been raised by export duties upon articles of Indian produce which are subject to the competition of articles produced in other countries, and there exists also what I can only call the monstrosity of a duty upon the export of Indian cotton manufactures. Such duties are of course altogether inconsistent with free trade. Sir William Muir has told us that they have only been retained in consequence of the necessity of the case; that many have been abolished from time to time; and that an intention has frequently been expressed to abolish the remainder as soon as the condition of the finances would admit of it. The measure which I hope will to-day be passed into law is a very substantial advance in this direction. Grain, seeds, oils, spices, hides, and cotton manufactures will be freed from export duty; and only three articles of export, rice, indigo, and shell-lac, will hereafter be taxable." It seems incomprehensible to me that after making such remarks Lord Northbrook could consistently countenance such a measure. It is even worse than the protection he so much deprecates. It is the spoiling of one country for the protection of another. The fact that this duty has been imposed to benefit Manchester at the expense of India, is quite sufficient to stigmatise it as a most unjust and oppressive measure, and should the question ever come before the British Parliament, it will be used by members of the House of Commons, who are friendly to the interests of India, and who do not approve of the selfish cry of the Manchester men for protection, as a very strong argument against it. (Applause.) I am afraid that in reading so many extracts from the speeches made by the Honourable Mr. Hope and His Excellency the Viceroy when the bill was introduced in the Council at Simla, I have trespassed too much on your forbearance, but they were necessary to put the case in its proper light. With these remarks I have much pleasure in proposing the resolution. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Donald Graham said—I beg to second this resolution. After the clear statement made by Mr. Maxwell, I have not much to say. I have great difficulty in understanding how this tax on imported cotton ever came to be passed. When a novelty of this kind is decided upon, and no explanation given for it, it is a little difficult to know exactly what line to take in arguing against it. One can do little more than express one's opinion in a general way, that it is wrong in principle and mistaken in policy. (Hear, hear.) I can understand there being advocates of protective duties, though I do not sympathise with them. I know that they have a few plausible arguments on their side. But this is neither free trade nor protection. It is in fact contrary to both being, if anything, a protection on foreign competition. Mr. Hope, in his speech, seems to say that the duty is imposed as a direct consequence of the Manchester agitation for the repeal of the piece goods duties, but I can hardly think that this was really the motive. The only other argument I have heard in its favour is this—that India is only one part of a great empire, and that the tariff lists of each should be made with a view to the general interest of all. This is all very well, and I can quite understand that there may be much to be said in favour of such a policy, though, as a general principle, I do not think I should advocate it myself. As a matter of fact, however, none of the tariff lists of other parts of the empire are based on such a plan, and therefore the argument in this case can hardly be said to apply. I do not think it has ever been suggested that the interests of India have been much thought of in any changes that have been made in the English tariff list. Most of our articles of produce are taxed in England—coffee, tea, and, until quite lately, sugar and other items, including one the duty on which is directly protective. I refer to manufactured silver. Indian manufactures of silver are much thought of at home, and it is quite possible that a trade might spring up in them if the duty was not probibitory. I will only add one word about the new Tariff Act generally, and express my regret that it was not decided to abolish the duties on the lower classes of goods. The import trade in these has nearly died out, and it might possibly have given it a chance of revival, to the interest both of England and India (Applause.)

Mr Sorabjee Framjee Patel (of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.) said—After the incontestable arguments adduced by Mr. Maxwell and the Hon'ble Mr. Graham against the impropriety of taxing a raw material of such universal necessity as cotton, I apprehend I may be taxing the patience of this meeting; but looking at the great importance of the subject I must ask the indulgence of being allowed to speak in support of the resolution just moved and seconded. Before entering into the merits of the question, one cannot help regretting that a political economist and statesman of Lord Northbrook's standing should have given sanction to so unsound an impost as a duty on cotton. Gentlemen, before so enlightened a body as are assembled to-day, it would be presumptuous for me to say anything regarding the true principles of political economy, and I therefore feel the more convinced that on this score alone, this meeting will unanimously condemn the duty which is to be levied on long-stapled cotton. In the first place, no one, I am sure, can gainsay, that the duty of an enlightened Government consists in fostering industry by legitimate measures, and not hampering its development by artificial means. Here in India to our mortification we find that a different principle finds favour with the Indian Government. That in almost all civilized countries, and pre-eminently in England, raw materials are imported duty free, is so known a fact, that taking this one instance of the many as the groundwork of our opposition to the duty, it ought to carry home the conviction that the impost in question is unsound in principle. Gentlemen, political economists of high repute disapprove such taxes so completely that authorities after authorities might be cited in support of this statement. But since we have facts to convince the most sceptical, I will lay a few of these before you, with a view to show how vastly the national resources of England are enlarged and benefited by free trade principles, or by allowing all raw materials to be imported duty free. For instance, take cotton, the import duty in 1831 was 5*s*. 10*d*. per cwt. when the export of manufactures to all countries from Great Britain was only 444,500,000 yards, but the imposition of any duty on such an important raw material being deemed objectionable, it was finally abolished in 1845, when the export rose at once to 1,091,600,000 yards, and has since steadily gone on increasing until it reached in 1874 the enormous figure of 3,587,100,000 yards. We will now take wool, which staple I may mention that I have chosen on account of its being so largely produced in England itself, and which can, therefore, be considered as similarly situated to the local production of the existing finer classes of cotton of this country, or to any finer classes still which may yet be produced. The facts then regarding wool are equally striking. A duty was imposed in 1802 and was raised to its highest pitch in 1819. The consequence was that it occasioned during the period of its continuance, a considerable decline of the export of manufactures and was productive of other mischievous effects from which the manufacture suffered for a considerable period even after the duty was repealed, and which I will presently show. In 1800, a year or two before the duty was first imposed, the value of the total exports from Great Britain of manufactured woollen and worsted goods was £6,917,000. In 1810, it fell to £5,775,000, the first effect of an objectionable duty. In 1820, it declined to £5,586,000. By 1830, it seems to have felt the pernicious effect of a heavy duty most (notwithstanding that since 1825 the duty on colonial wool was abolished) for the value of exports dwindled down to only £4 851,000. In 1840, the figures improved to £5,780,000. By 1850, a genuine revival occurred (the beneficial effect of the total abolition of duty from 1844), and the export doubled itself—viz, £10,040,000. In 1860, the value of export was £16,000,418; and for 1870, the figures were £26,659,202. Gentlemen, I could, I think, give equally conclusive proofs in the case of other raw materials of industry, but I will not intrude on your valuable time, for you are all quite conversant with the fact that what has rendered England great, wealthy, and prosperous is not only its mechanical inventions and manufacturing industry, but its wise and beneficent, fiscal measures and the energy and enterprise of the nation. I cannot also help remarking, gentlemen, that it grieves one to notice that the Indian Government of the day should undo that which their predecessors with a due and far-sighted regard for the future prosperity of India had done. I mean coals and machinery, being essential elements in the manufacturing industry, were, therefore, doubtless allowed to be imported duty free. What does Lord Northbrook's Government do? The very opposite. They are imposing a tax on long-stapled cotton, the very life and soul of the industry—an industry on which millions of our fellow-creatures are dependent for their livelihood and a raw material, the cultivation and the handling of which from the field to the mill, bestows occupation and means of investment to millions and millions of human beings from the peasant to the millionnaire. With these observations, I trust that all of us will unanimously condemn a tax which is so objectionable in principle, and so opposed to the enlightened views of the greatest statesmen and economists of the age. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryce (of Messrs. Wallace and Co.) said that, as a stranger, he had some diffidence in addressing the meeting, but having lately come from Manchester, he would like to say a word in corroboration of Mr. Maxwell's statement about the pressure brought to bear on the Secretary of State for India. There was no doubt that great pressure had been used, and Mr. Disraeli's Government felt themselves bound to do what they could for Lancashire in return for the overwhelming conservative majority returned by that county in the general election of 1874. Lord Salisbury told the manufacturers and merchants of Manchester that he would do what he could, but that in the meantime the exigencies of Indian finance forbade an immediate abolition of the duty. A partial remission has, however, been granted, and it was not difficult to see that the interests of Lancashire were being consulted in the imposition of this import duty on long-stapled cotton. The English manufacturer has a very keen eye to whatever touches the interests of his own pocket, and he has a very great and deep-seated dread of the competition of India in the manufacture of long-stapled cotton—a dread not to be wondered at, when the results of the competition already existing in low goods were considered. This matter of the possibility of the manufacture of long-stapled cotton in India was one constantly canvassed on the Manchester Exchange, and though, as men always hope what they wish for, the ordinary manufacturer professed to scout the idea of a successful competition from India in long staple manufactures on the ground of difficulties of climate and want of skilled labour, yet it was easy to see that his seeming confidence hardly concealed a very real dread. And the shrewdest men even in Lancashire openly admitted that it was only a question of time, and that sooner or later India would spin and weave for herself the long-stapled cottons, as she now did the short. (Applause.)

Mr. M. Mowat (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) said—The speakers who have preceded me, and also the memorial which the Millowners' Association has prepared, which appears in the papers this morning, discuss the matter before the meeting so ably that I am left with very little to add on the subject. It certainly seems strange that the greatest dependency of that nation which stands in the van of those who have adopted free trade, should come forward with a prohibitive tax on raw cotton not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, and which must be the means of injuring a great and a growing industry, which has more need of fostering. This country is so much dependent on agricultural pursuits (and all agricultural countries are proverbially poor) that statesmen might naturally be expected to try and encourage other trades and thus increase its wealth. Reasons have been offered for the course adopted, but they are undoubtedly poor, and force us to the conclusion that the measure has been passed as a means of quieting Manchester. With this single exception the tariff is indeed excellent, and it is satisfactory to learn that the means adopted by this Chamber have in some measure contributed to the success. It is gratifying to learn that the duties on Manchester goods and yarns will only be retained so long as actual fiscal requirements render them necessary. Now, let us hear the reasons on both sides. It is stated that the duty will be the means of stimulating the growth of long-stapled cotton in this country. Is this to be done by introducing American seed or improving the indigenous cotton? The former has been tried in Dharwar and has proved a failure. Year by year Saw-ginned Dharwar cotton is deteriorating; but with respect to the indigenous, it may be greatly improved as we see in the case of Broach. But I question whether it will be possible to improve it so as to admit of its being used in making the finer threads. Experiment so far is against us, and the mills which want to improve the class of their manufacture, wish to import long-stapled cotton for mixing. It has been asked whether, in the event of the duties being done away with altogether, India would be able to compete with Manchester? If not, it is the duty of Government to retard the erection of machinery, the successful working of which is only kept up by the import duties of 5 per cent on Manchester goods and 3½ per cent. on yarns. At first sight I was inclined to think that India would not be successful; but after full consideration, I am now of a very different opinion. Lord George Hamilton stated in the House of Commons that India could successfully compete in the coarser qualities of goods, and I think she could do so also in the finer sorts. We must bear in mind that the duties of 3½ per cent on yarns and 5 per cent on goods are on the out-turn of the mill, and not on the paid-up capital. In the House of Commons, Mr. J. K. Cross, member for Bolton, put this down as equal to 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the mill. With all deference, I beg to differ from him. I have got a statement of the working of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the most successful and best managed mills in Bombay, and the result is quite different. Indeed it does not exceed 4 per cent. and yarns and goods were higher a year ago than now. (Gives particulars from the company's balance sheet dated 17th August 1874. The twist account was Rs. 6,32,072, and the piece goods account Rs. 3 46,469.) I consider this a very fair test; for last year the machinery was very fully worked, although not to sixteen hours per day as stated by Mr. Cross. Any reduction in prices would naturally decrease the proportion, and *vice versa*. The consumption of goods in this country is enormous, and it is questionable whether the local mills work up 10 per cent. of what is required. The consumption of goods is something like 440,000,000 lbs. in weight, of which only 40,000,000 lbs. is manufactured in the local mills. Of the remainder 200,000,000 lbs. is imported and 200,000,000 lbs. wrought by hand looms. Our spindle power at best (only 1,000,000) is very small; and the trade is therefore in its infancy and capable of vast extension. The first mill is only 18 years old, and until lately the progress has not been very great. It may interest you if I name the spindle power of a few other countries:—

Great Britain........................	39 500,000
United States	9,415 383
Russia	2 100 000
Sweden	300 000
Austria	1,600,000
Germany	5,100,000
France	5,206,000
Switzerland	2,100,000
Holland.............................	250 000
Belgium.............................	800,000
Spain...............................	1,500,000
Italy	700,000

The consumption is as follows:—

Great Britain................	Bales	3 167,000
Continent....................	"	2,267,000
United States	"	1,441,000
		6,875,000

In India the local consumption by mills is 1,00,000, and by hand-looms 5,00,000, making a grand total of 7,475,000 bales. This tells a tale, and shows how far we may yet successfully go. For a long time, there will be room for both ourselves and Manchester; but let us by no means nip a rising business in the bud. I therefore oppose the 5 per cent duty on raw cotton for many reasons. I oppose it as a retrograde movement in financial policy. I oppose it in the interest of the people of India, who have the first claim on the consideration of the Government. I oppose it because it hampers and limits a growing industry which promises to be of immense benefit to this great country. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman here intimated that any gentleman,

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not members of the Chamber, were at liberty to speak if they desired.

Mr. E. M. Fogo (of Messrs Remington and Co.) said —Mr. Chairman, I did not come here to-day with the intention of addressing the meeting, but in response to the invitation of the Chairman, I rise to say that I most cordially concur in what has fallen from previous speakers in support of this resolution, and I would add that I hope we shall be found to be entirely unanimous in protesting against this most obnoxious tax—a tax which cannot, in my opinion, be defended on the grounds either of free trade or of protection, for it would indeed be a theory quite new in political economy to contend that the true interests of the people of this country were best promoted by imposing a tax on Indian manufacturers, the obvious effect of which is to defeat any efforts on their part to compete in their own markets with the importer of foreign made goods. I have looked in vain in the speeches made when the new tariff was before the Council of the Government of India for any argument by which so retrograde a policy could be advocated, and it seems to me that Government were greatly perplexed what to say in its favour. It was clearly intended to check the agitation going on in England for the repeal of the import duties, but the manufacturers of Manchester are too astute not to discover that the sop thus thrown to them does not satisfy what they are striving to obtain, and assuredly they will not relax their efforts to get the fiscal policy of this country altered so long as they find the Secretary of State disposed to encourage them with a prospect of ultimate success. If the Marquis of Salisbury when receiving the deputation from Manchester a few months ago had, after expressing his views upon the advantages of free trade over protection, told the deputation that the distribution of the taxation was a subject that it would be best to leave to the Government and people of this country to adjust, they being the most concerned in making it the least burdensome to themselves, I do not believe that, in the face of such a rebuke, even the most philanthropic member of the deputation could have had the courage to proceed any further, but he attempted to conciliate them, and hence the strenuous efforts that Manchester is putting forward to-day to carry her point. It has been said by one of the speakers, and I believe most truly, that Manchester watches with a most jealous eye any indication of the growth of manufacturing power in foreign countries, in order that whenever it is likely to become dangerous to her supremacy, every effort may be made to extinguish it. Not many years ago, the protective duties in America which, it was believed, would close the markets of that country to English goods, were viewed with much alarm by Manchester, and though she could not bring pressure to bear on the Government of the United States as she has been able to do upon the Government of India, yet I believe a remonstrance in some form was addressed, urging that it must be injurious to the people, as such a retrograde system was opposed to the enlightened teaching of the present day, but somehow the Americans viewed their kind intentions in the same light as we do, and in spite of the protective duties which for many articles are almost prohibitory, we find the United States advancing in wealth and importance, and its people as wealthy, happy and prosperous, perhaps, as any nation in the world. Protection to manufactures has not, that I am aware, worked any dire results in Australia, or that it has been so injurious to the growth of natural wealth, that the people are agitating for its removal, for, according to all accounts, they are remarkably contented with their system of fiscal government. With such an example of prosperity as this before us, produced and materially promoted under a different system, it may reasonably be questioned if an universal application of the principle of free trade is suitable to every nation and people, and I therefore venture to say that in presence of the fact that the people of this country are so largely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, the return from which is so miserably poor, that, instead of taxing raw cotton imported for the purpose of manufacture, or removing the tax on piece goods imported, Government should in every way in its power give encouragement to the improvement and extension of the manufacturers of this country, for the national benefits that accrue from them. With these remarks I shall have pleasure in supporting the resolution, which, I hope, will be carried unanimously. (Applause.)

Mr. Bickerdike (of Messrs. Knoop and Co.) said that, as he did not intend to be unanimous, he would make the few remarks he had to make, at once. He was glad at first to see that Mr. Maxwell put aside the question of free trade, but had been obliged afterwards to bring it in; and the other speakers following in his wake had also done so. It was not, however, a question either of free trade or protection. They lost, he thought, a great deal by comparing England with India. England was an old country, with an accummulated wealth of energy and skill, while India—though by no means a new or a young country—was only growing in its industries and developments; and to adopt a restrictive policy, the Government at times were obliged to, from necessity. India had to work her way up, and when a new country desired to raise herself up, she must adopt a protective policy. It had been shown that a 5 per cent. duty did not act with protective effect upon coarse cotton manufactures imported. If so, he could not see how it could act so in the import of raw cotton. The higher the article, the better able it was to bear a larger duty. Now, he did not suppose that the 5 per cent. duty would interfere with the development of the higher classes of industry. If coarse cotton goods could bear a duty of 5 per cent. the higher class of cotton could bear more, and he did not see why raw material like long-stapled cotton should not bear such a duty. They were told in the memorial by the Millowners' Association that some of the owners had not altered their machinery for more than 20 years. Now, if this was so, it was not possible for them to say what their mills could do. Mr. Bickerdike has seen thirties twist spun out of Dhollera cotton, and there was no reason why that could not be done here. It was implied that the duty was imposed simply to conciliate Manchester, and if so, he would have been disinclined to oppose the resolution, but he would much rather believe the words of Lord Northbrook that "we abolish restrictions upon the application of capital and the exercise of industry and skill, and the principal object of our policy is to give full and free scope to the energies of the people of India." If the duty has any effect at all, that effect would be to give a stimulus to the production of cotton in this country, and he thought that there would be more real good done, if, instead of the tax being removed, it was raised higher. The real wealth and greatness of India rested on her agricultural powers, and that he looked upon as a very solid reason for opposing the resolution. If the manufacturers of India could get their cotton in this country, they would gain more than by remaining dependent upon other countries for their supply of long stapled cotton. The supporters of the resolution said that long staple cotton could not be raised here, but in Dharwar and Compta, where it could be raised, it was not the fault of the staple, but the state in which it was brought to market. If the interests of the producers could be enlisted in bringing the cotton to market in a purer state, far higher numbers could be spun in this country. The memorial stated that Dharwar Saw-ginned was not much used either here or in England for manufacturing purposes, but was nearly all exported to Russia, where it was chiefly used for padding military coats. Now besides having seen thirties twist spun in England out of Dharwar cotton, and although he had been in many parts of Russia, he never saw this cotton stuffed in military coats, but he had seen Mr. Maxwell's own cotton being spun in the Russian mills. Mr. Bickerdike concluded by saying that he objected to the resolution, simply because it injured no one, and because it would have the effect of improving the growth of cotton in India.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that if he comprehended rightly, the last speaker was of opinion that the effect of the duty of 5 per cent. would be to give an impetus to the produce of cotton here. Attempts however, had repeatedly been made to grow long staple in this country, but had all signally failed, and he failed to see how this duty, which was imposed for the purpose of prohibiting the import of long staple, would have the effect of improving the growth of long-stapled cotton when all such attempts had so signally failed. They had failed, not from want of skill, but from the peculiarities of the climate which were unsuitable to the production of long staple, which description of cotton was best raised in countries like Egypt and America. It was clear that when Government sought to impose a heavy duty upon such imports, the obvious tendency was greatly to check the growth of the manufacturing industry in India, which was in its infancy. This was much to be deplored, and the Government of India ought to give a help to a rising industry; and have a regard for the interests of India which could best be served by their abstaining from doing anything to check the growth of its rising industry. Mr. Nowrojee agreed with the previous speakers that it was a step in the wrong direction, that it was a retrograde step interfering with the industry of the country, and that the tax ought not to be imposed, and concluded by observing that if the Chamber passed the resolution unanimously, it would be conferring a great obligation upon the people of India. (Applause.)

Mr. J. H. Latimer, Secretary Anglo-Indian Mill, said—I had no intention of addressing this meeting when I came here this afternoon, but it appears to me, after listening to the speakers who have addressed you, that there are a few considerations which have not been referred to, and which the manifest injustice of this act suggests. It appears to me to be a measure which, if allowed to pass without strong protest, may in the future be applied to other industries as a precedent. (Hear, hear.) You are all aware that manufacturing enterprises of different kinds are slowly but surely finding footing in Bombay. I need not remind you that we have now in addition to our cotton manufactures other industries in course of development, such as silk spinning and hemp and jute manufacturing. These may become staple trades, and our English competitors in Macclesfield and Dundee might just as reasonably bring their social and political influence at home, to bear on these industries by prohibitive duties or the passing of some enactment which would cripple the development of these trades. We have to look at this imposing of a duty on the raw material then, as a matter of principle more than as an immediate disadvantage. The question as to whether it would be commercially advantageous and profitable to introduce foreign cotton and manufacture it, is one upon which there are differences of opinion; but there is in this attempt to stifle the introduction a kind of presumptive evidence that the Manchester people at least believe that it is practicable. I am not aware that any agitation was set on foot by the jute manufacturers of Dundee when they found, as they do now, that the Calcutta mills were simply shutting them out of the Eastern trade; and it seems illiberal to require that, for the sake of Manchester, a policy of prohibition should now be initiated. But there is another consideration and that is, that it is clearly unfair to those who have invested their money in mills in Bombay on the faith that English legislation would never touch them prejudicially. It alters the value of an investment entirely if it is found that the possibilities which were contemplated are without warning or preparation shut out. It is a weakening of the native faith in the integrity of British rule, and if for no other reason it should on these grounds be abandoned. It belongs not only to those who are immediately connected with mills to resist this measure, but it is also the interest of all classes, because along with a prosperous industry there is benefit to outsiders in the enhanced value of their land and buildings in the vicinity, and to the working classes wider fields of employment. I think then that every effort should be made to induce Lord Northbrook to bring about a repeal of this portion of the Act, because the policy is unsound, and because it is unfair.—(Applause.)

Mr. Maxwell, in reply to Mr. Bickerdike, said that he had been misunderstood by that gentleman. He had never said that it was not a protective duty, but that it was unnecessary just then to consider it in that aspect. Both Mr. Bickerdike and Mr. Fogo had very curious ideas of free trade, and there was no duty ever levied in Russia or America on raw cotton. Mr. Bickerdike had made a statement that thirties had been spun out of Dharwar cotton, but he (Mr. Maxwell) had never heard of such being done, and he would like to ask Mr. Bickerdike to state, whether of his own personal knowledge, he knew that to be a fact. Mr. Maxwell, after reading a letter in support of his statement, proceeded to say that he had had considerable experience in the growth of long-stapled cotton in India, and so far was it from being successful, that even when a great pressure was brought to bear upon India during the American war, they could not meet the demand, and Manchester was unable to raise a single bale of long staple from India. This protective duty of 5 per cent. was not, he added, a protective duty for India, but was simply imposed for the selfish advancement of Manchester. (Applause.)

The Chairman now put the resolution as proposed by Mr. Maxwell and seconded by Mr. Graham, which was carried with but one dissentient (Mr. Bickerdike.)

The second resolution was then formally proposed by Mr. Mowat, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, and was carried with but one dissentient as before:—2. "That the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce be requested on behalf of this meeting to submit the foregoing resolution to the Government of India, with a memorial, praying that the duty of 5 per cent on raw cotton, not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon, imported into British Inida, be immediately repealed."

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Graham said—I beg to propose the following resolution of which I have given notice:—"That the Secretary of State for India having resolved to maintain the Cotton Frauds Act, contrary to the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the subject, this Chamber desires to record its protest against a policy which continues to burden the trade with an unnecessary tax." In proposing this resolution I would like first to make it understood that I have not a word to say against the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department. I believe, as far as I know, that they have all carried out the work entrusted to them conscientiously and zealously; and my only regret is that their energies have not been employed in a more useful purpose. (Cheers.) This question has been discussed so often in this Chamber that you must all be familiar with the arguments for and against the Act, and I am not therefore going to weary you by a recapitulation of them. I will therefore confine myself to a few and somewhat general remarks, and in these try to be as brief as possible. We have heard lately some talk at home of panic legislation, but I am sure we must all feel that there never was an Act which more directly arose from panic than this one did. It was in the time of the American War, when the fabulous prices which were paid for everything that could be made to look like cotton, naturally gave rise to a regular system of fraud and adulteration. The evil was a crying one, and we must not blame either our predecessors in this Chamber, who advocated, or the Government who passed this Act. It was based upon the old and somewhat harmless Act of 1851, and hastily passed at a time when the evil was growing so rapidly that the only thought was to put it down with a strong hand. The remedy, however, was a mistaken one, and it is now certain that, had the evil been left alone, it would have cured itself, and far sooner than it actually did under the influence of the Act. In other words, the Act actually prevented the cure from coming as soon as it otherwise would have done. For this reason, that bankers and merchants, deluded by the false feeling of security held out by this Act, advanced money on cotton without taking the trouble which they ought to have taken, and which I believe they would have taken but for the Act, to ascertain exactly what it was that they advanced upon. Fortunately this state of things has passed away, not owing to the Act, but simply that experience taught its lesson. Bankers and merchants gave up advancing until they ascertained that what they advanced upon was really what it was represented to be; and now the trade stands on a sound basis and is utterly independent of the Frauds Department. That is the story about the adulteration. The quality of cotton has also improved of late years owing partly to the same cause and partly to different causes. The beginning of the improvement showed itself about four or five years ago, and I think owed its origin to the application of the "mutual allowance" system in India to Indian cotton. I remember at that time writing a letter to the Committee of this Chamber, about four years ago, calling attention to the influences at work, and remarking that unless these influences were kept prominently in view, we should find the Frauds Department taking credit for the improvement that was going on. This is exactly what has taken place. There has been great improvement, and the department in late reports have taken much credit for it to themselves. I do not find fault with them for this. From their point of view they no doubt think that they are quite entitled to it. They have really, however, nothing whatever to do with the improvement, which has been simply owing to the natural working of the laws of supply and demand. The moment merchants and bankers refused to give advances on cotton without seeing for themselves that it was not inferior or adulterated, that moment adulteration and fraudulent mixing began to die away; and from the moment when Liverpool began to show a willingness to pay for better quality, from that moment merchants began to select the higher grades and separate them from the secondary ones. We all know the extreme fineness to which the system of selection and classification is now carried. Can any one suppose that the Frauds Department has had anything to do with this? On the contrary, it all depends upon the Liverpool demand, and we may feel sure that, if to-morrow Liverpool merchants were to go back to the old plan of paying nearly as much for our second class cotton as for the best, we should at once fall back to our old, and much more easy, system of shipping both classes indiscriminately together. To show what little influence the Frauds Department has, it may be worth while to call attention to the fact that the best and most regular cotton comes from States which are beyond its control—namely the Berars and the Kattywar dependencies; while, on the other hand, the worst cleaned and most irregular cotton comes from the Southern Mahratta Country, where the Act has been the most stringently carried out. I do not of course forget that in Broach, perhaps, the greatest improvement of all has taken place, but that is owing simply to the discovery that Broach cotton was peculiarly adapted to the improved system of Macarthy ginning. This led to the introduction of European factories and to the renovation of the older factories which had rather failed. The Frauds Department can hardly be said to have had a hand in this, though, I believe, they claim to have had. And now I will just say one word about the principle of the Act. Most of the defenders of the Act admit that it is wrong in principle, but uphold it as an exceptional necessity. There are some, however, who defend the principle and point to what they consider similar legislation in England in the case of the food adulteration Acts. It seems hardly worth while taking up your time to point out that it is one thing to protect the private consumer in a matter where the public health is concerned, and another to interfere between merchants who are perfectly able to look after themselves. Of course it is argued that it is not meant to protect merchants but the quality of a product on which India so much depends, but I have tried to show how vexatious rather than otherwise legislative interference is in such a purpose. Whatever may be said or done, that cotton will be grown which finds the best market in Europe or elsewhere, and it is right in the interests of India that it should be so. If India is capable of growing a better or more suitable kind of cotton, depend upon it that the trade will find it out, while legislative interference will rather retard the discovery than otherwise. I do not mean to say that a judicious Government may not introduce and experiment in new articles of produce or may not suggest or encourage the application of new kinds of machinery, but this is a different thing; and I think that a trade once started will work more healthily and soundly if left to itself. As to the argument in favour of this Act based on the Cab regulations of London, the example seems singularly inappropriate, as not only are these regulations made for the benefit of individuals, who are not able to protect themselves, but practically they are also in the nature of a private contract between the London authorities and the Cab proprietors, the latter receiving certain privileges in return for which they undertake to be bound by certain restrictions. (Applause.) Before sitting down, there is one argument against this Act which I will mention, because I do not think sufficient importance has been attached to it. It is this—that the export fee on cotton is simply a transit duty levied for local and not imperial purposes. The Government of India has been making great efforts to get transit duties abolished in native States, and it should be very careful not to do anything that would lay it open to the charge of inconsistency. (Hear, hear.) May not some of these native States point to the cotton fees and ask why their produce should be taxed for a local purpose from which they derive no possible benefit? (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bickerdike, in seconding the resolution, said that the question had been before the Chamber repeatedly, and he was glad to notice that Mr. Graham said he was not going to find fault with those who originally suggested the passing of such an Act, as he was one of these unfortunate gentlemen. He believed that this Act had done much good, but it must be remembered that the cotton trade had since been completely revolutionised, and there was now an incentive to the *ryot* to produce better cotton, for which he knew he would get higher prices. He was surprised that Government still ignored the recommendation of the Committee, but he supported the resolution, although, in spite of the strong pressure brought to bear upon Government in respect of the import duty on cotton good and yarns, they had repealed that duty.

Mr. Mowat said that Mr. Bickerdike, had allowed that the Act had done good, and for his own part, he thought, that the time had not yet come to do away with it, although alterations and modifications in the Act might be advantageously made, unless they had something else to substitute which would afford security to buyers and sellers of cotton.

Mr. Maxwell said that there was an old saying, "God helps those who help themselves." Mr. Mowat remarked in effect that some supervision at the presses was necessary, and that he held as all humbug. That a merchant should sit at his ease in his office and Government see his cotton shipped for him was sheer nonsense.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Vizbhoocundass Atmaram supported the resolution, and were of opinion that the Act had done a great deal of mischief instead of any good, and that its continuance was wholly unnecessary.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting then dissolved.

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In Bond.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
White seal	26	63	117	224
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
Yellow seal	30	86	164	318
Vino Fino	35	100	195	375
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The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

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Bombay, 11th August 1875. Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

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IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

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